The Bombay Gazette

No. 11413 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th June.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. L. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat ..	4753	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3860	600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms: and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Seacoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3557	480	Wm. Russel	25th July.
s.s. ANIA	3550	480	John Craig	15th August.

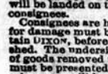
To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

THE S. S. CAMBODIA has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor, Captain DIXON, before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouses. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The steamer's surveyor will attend very morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS CRAIG & CO.,
Agents s. s. Cambodia.
26th June, 1885.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

WATER-PROOF SUITS—for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children, cheap and expensive; also SILK UMBRELLAS, just arrived at

HAJEE IBRAHIM BROTHERS,
No. 1, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and of the foundations for the Up and Down proposed NEW STATION at Elphinstone-road. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th June, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, at 11 a.m. punctually, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without cargo for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London, *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAGAR'S PATENT
VELLUM TRACING CLOTH

RECOMMENDED to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, Architects, &c., for all Tracing purposes where great durability and strength are required.

6 inches wide	per yard Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	per roll of 24 yards ,,	16 8

Special quotations for large quantities.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour ..... each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	0 6
One Shilling ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	0 12
Eighteenpenny ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	1 0
Two Shillings ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	1 12
Four Shillings ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.
FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c. ..... each Rs.	7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, ,,	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, ,,	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, ,,	41 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, ,,	48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, ,,	60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
SLABS & MULLERS. MAHLSTICKS.
DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S
CIGARETTES.

		Rs. a.
Finest Turkish Yenidje	Boxes of 500	18 0
Dubecs	packets of 20	0 14
,,	,, of 50	2 0

RICHMOND CIGARETTES.

Opera Puffs	packets of	20	0 14
Little Beauties	,, ,,	10	0 6
,,	,, ,,	100	3 0
Richmond Gem, half & half	,, ,,	20	0 12
,,	,, ,,	500	15 0
,, Straight cut	,, ,,	20	0 14
,, (Bontons)	,, ,,	20	0 14
,, mild	,, ,,	20	0 12
,, ,,	,, ,,	500	15 0
Perfections	,, ,,	10	0 6
The Pet	,, ,,	20	1 0
,,	,, ,,	500	24 0
Napoleons	,, ,,	10	0 6
,,	,, ,,	500	20 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP and Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contain descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 20.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required, and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses. Theodolites, Levels, Protractors, Compasses, Scales, Parallel and Pocket Rules, Sextants, Clinometers, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly-increasing branch of the Company's business receives great attention from the management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other house in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the apparatus, chemicals, etc., the rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied. Cameras and Lenses, Printing Frames, Extra Rapid Dry Plates, Cameo Dies and Presses, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A better, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

GYMKHANA
(Registered) BOUQUET.

A DELICIOUS PERFUME,
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

			Rs. a.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess"	per box of 100	2 0
,,	"Nobles"	,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Dawson's No. 1"	,, ,,	2 0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1"	,, ,,	2 4
,,	"Planter's No. 2"	,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Beehive"	,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Kemp's Special"	,, ,,	2 8
,,	"Regalias"	,, ,,	2 8

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	,,	,,	7 0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	,,	,,	7 0

The above are all very superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

OPERA GLASSES!!
FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TOILET CASES.

A VERY select and recherché assortment of the above, both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Sets in satinwood, walnut, and rosewood, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, 1 clothes-brush, and 1 hat-brush, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.

Special sets for Ladies mounted on ivory, in morocco and velvet cases, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, tortoise-shell comb, clothes-brush, ivory glove-stretcher and mirror, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

Military brushes mounted on various choice woods, and ivory, with comb, in strong leather cases, specially adapted for travelling, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 58.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case ..	30 0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob ..	45 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance ..	45 0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch ..	65 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	75 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma ..	25 0
Ditto, ditto, Second quality	35 0
Ditto, ditto, Third quality	50 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the EST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
OUR SPECIAL MAKES.

DRESS SUITS.

SUPERFINE VENETIAN BROADCLOTH—		SUPERFINE L. C. BROADCLOTH—	
Superfine Italian Lined	75	Superfine Italian Lined	85
,, Satin ,,	85	,, Satin ,,	95
SUPERFINE BARATHEA FD. CASHMERE—		Doeskin Trousers	
The Novelty, very light	85	SUPERFINE B. L. C. BROADCLOTH—	
Superfine Italian Lined		Superfine Italian Lined	100
,, Satin ,,	95	,, Satin ,,	
		,, Doeskin Trousers	

WEDDING SUITS.

SUPERFINE DIAGONAL WORSTED—		SUPERFINE DIAGONAL CASHMERE—	
FROCK COAT, in	67	FROCK COAT, in	72
Plain or Fancy Cloths		Black, Blue, or Fancy Cloths	
Selected Grey Drill Vest		Selected Grey Drill Vest	
Light Angola Trousers		Light Angola Trousers	

VISITING SUITS.

SUPERFINE FANCY DIAGONAL WORSTED—		SUPERFINE FANCY DIAGONAL CASHMERE—	
,, PLAIN ,, ,,	62	,, PLAIN ,, ,,	68
Vest to match		Vest to match	
Light Angola Trousers		Light Angola Trousers	

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Patterns and Illustrated Catalogue containing instructions for self-measurement on application.

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

On all Orders above Rs. 20 we allow 10 per cent.

Free Packing and Carriage.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
EASY AND PERFECT FITTING
MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
THORPE AND CO.,

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached, Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
Shirts, collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ dozen Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen fronts and cuffs. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LD.,
BEG to inform the Public that they have appointed
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., OF BOMBAY & POONA

THEIR SOLE AGENTS and the choice Spring Crop Teas of the Company can now be procured (in 1 lb. packets and guaranteed pure and unadulterated) only from them at 17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY, and TEMPLE-HOUSE, POONA.

The HOLTA TEA Co., Ld., are the only manufacturers who obtained a SILVER MEDAL at the AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION and a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, where Teas from nearly all the Plantations in Kangra, Kumaon, and Dehra Doon were exhibited.

PRICES AND DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.
Under the Patronage of the
COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS,
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Organ Solo .....Offertoire in F. Major.....Wely
Mr. Johnston.
2 Song.....My Pretty Jane.....Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
3 Song.....Out on the Rocks.....Dolby.
Mrs. Adams.
4 Piano Solo .....Caprice.....Rubenstein.
Miss Schmuck.
5 Song.....The Storm.....Hullah,
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
6 Solo .....French Horn—Good Night .....Kucken
Herr Stoeckel.
7 Song.....Blow Bugle Blow.....H. R. Oakely.
Mrs. Macmillan.
8 Trio .....Blow Gentle Gales .....Bishop.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Hebditch.

PART II.

1 Trio .....Instrumental—Andante e Scherzo.....Fesca.
Violin Mr. Schmuck, Violincello, Mr. Close, Piano Miss Schmuck.
2 Song .....The Raft .....Pinsuti,
Mr. Hebditch.
3 Recitation .....Mark Antony's Oration...Julius. Cæsar—Act III Scene II Shakespeare.
Miss Branson.
Song .....When the tide comes in....Barnby.
Mrs. Adams.
Solo .....Violin—Fantasie Scene de Ballet...Beriot.
Herr Schmuck.
Scotch Song .....Within a mile of Edinborough town...J. Hook.
Mrs. Macmillan.
Duett .....The Sailor Sighs .....Balfe.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
Song ....Rocked in the cradle of the deep...Knight.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
God save the Queen.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs Adams, and Mr. Dixon.

Accompanyists,
Messrs. Johnston, Nicholson, Craig, and Vining.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserve seats.....	Rs. 4
Second seats	,, 2
Back seats	,, 1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., here a plan of the Hall may be seen.

TO LET, with immediate possession, for about three months, an upper-storied furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thousand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK and TILE FACTORY, Limited, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. M. PEREIRA HAS THIS DAY BEEN ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm of J. P. COLLETT and Co., (Secretaries and Managers of Collett and Co., Limited) and that the interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE COLLETT in our said firm CEASES from and after the 30th instant.
J. P. COLLETT & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers, Collett and Co., Limited.
Bombay, 27th June, 1885.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will take place in the Gymkhana Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July next, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Abstract of the Affairs of the Club for the past half-year.
Any motion to be brought before the meeting should be forwarded to the Committee and posted in the Pavilion not less than fourteen days beforehand.
F. C. MACRAE,
WALTER C. HUGHES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
29th June, 1885.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1885, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—
1. To confirm sundry additions and alterations in the Tonnage Scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.
2. To elect new members :
And to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, June 27, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
NOTICE.
TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the first of July, 1885, until further notice, only one Mixed Train, instead of two, will run daily over the Khamgaon State Railway as under :—

	a.m.		a.m.
Khamgaon ..... Dep.	8-45	Jalamb ..... Dep.	10-15
Jalamb ..... Arri.	9-30	Khamgaon ..... Arri.	11-0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-seventh of June, 1885.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, at 5-30 p.m., in the Upper Hall, for the transaction of the following business :—
To receive and adopt the Report of the Committee for the year 1884-85.
To receive and pass the accounts for the year 1884-85 ;
And any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
Should any Member desire to bring forward any question, three days' previous notice in writing should be given to the Honorary Secretary.
T. BASHFORD,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th June, 1885.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8
Do. "ATALANTA"	,, 45	,, 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

GOLDEN DROPS for DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD. By this specific thousands have been cured. 12 an. per Phial,—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations. PEARCE'S, Apollo-street.

SEASON 1885.—Just received CRICKETING and LAWN-TENNIS KIT, from the best Makers.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

BOARD with one or two rooms for a Gentleman in private family, five minutes from Byculla Station and Tram. Address "J. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

LOUIS ROEDERER'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE in excellent condition is the brand used at the Clubs, obtainable only from PHIPSON & Co.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.—Electric, Mechanical and other Fancy Toys, in great variety. Prices very moderate.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-st.

COUGH-KILLER.—For coughs, colds, asthma, loss o voice, catarrh, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price per phial, Ans. 4.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stock, for 1200, 2000 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

FOR SALE, at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps, all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 23, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES FOR A SHORT TIME.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14 ; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

WANTED for Kurrachee a thoroughly competent and experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to KALLI BROTHERS.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits at Rs. 6 to 9 all Net Cash.—Y. M. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

TO BE LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW, open to westerly breeze, at Pankhurst-road. For rent, apply WITHIN, or to R. M. RUTNAGUR, Share Bazaar.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1701. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMBER JEWELLERY.—A small selection of Brooches, Earrings, also Gold and Silver Jackets and Watch Guards. Prices very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £519,974-10-10 Stg.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED for the R. A Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Only those with experience and capitsl need apply. Particulars at the Mess Office, Kirkee, any day between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF FURTHER SECTION OF SOUTH DECCAN LINE.

THE South Deccan Line of the Southern Mahratta Railway between Haspet and Dharwar will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of July, 1885.
The Stations on the Section are

Haspet	Bunnikoppa	Annigeri
Munirabad	Harlapur	Hundur
Kopbal	Gadag (Junction of East and South Deccan Lines)	Hubli
Bhanapur	Hulkoti	Dharwar

The opening of this link will connect the East and South Deccan Lines of the Southern Mahratta Railways and afford communication between all stations on those lines and the G. I. P. (via Hotgi) and Madras Railway (via Bellary).
The following tables show the connection between Mail Trains on the Southern Mahratta, Great Indian Peninsula, and Madras Railways :—

TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

G.I.P.R.	Bombay, G. I. P.	dep.	2-0 p.m.
	Poona	,,	8-0 ,,
	Dhond	,,	10-25 ,,
	Sholapur	,,	3-55 a.m.
	Hotgi Jn.	arr.	4-27 ,,
S.M.R.	Hotgi Jn.	dep.	5-45 a.m.
	Bijapur	,,	10-30 ,,
	Badami	,,	4-8 p.m.
	Gadag (Jn. with S. D. Line)	arr.	7-3 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	dep.	7-35 p.m.
	Hubli	,,	10-16 ,,
	Dharwar	,,	11-15 ,,

TRAIN FROM MADRAS.

	Madras	dep.	5-0 p.m.
	Arkonam	,,	7-30 ,,
	Cuddapah	,,	1-54 a.m.
	Gooty	,,	8-55 ,,
	Guntakul Jn.	,,	8-25 ,,
	Bellary Jn.	arr.	10-20 ,,
	Bellary Jn.	dep.	11-20 a.m.
	Haspet (for Vizianagar Humpi)	arr.	2-7 p.m.
	Do.	dep.	2-40 ,,
	Gadag (Jn. with E. D. Line)	arr.	6-53 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	dep.	7-35 ,,
	Hubli	,,	10-16 ,,
	Dharwar	,,	11-15 ,,

TRAIN TO BOMBAY.

	Dharwar	dep.	2-10 a.m.
	Hubli	,,	3-9 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	arr.	5-40 ,,
	Gadag	dep.	6-15 a.m.
	Bijapur	,,	3-15 p.m.
	Hotgi Jn.	arr.	7-30 ,,
	Hotgi Jn.	dep.	8-5 ,,
	Sholapur	,,	8-42 ,,
	Lhond	arr.	2-10 a.m.
	Do.	dep.	2-25 ,,
	Poona	arr.	4-40 ,,
	Do.	dep.	5-15 ,,
	Bombay	arr.	11-15 ,,

TRAIN TO MADRAS.

	Dharwar	dep.	2-40 a.m.
	Hubli	,,	3-9 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	arr.	5-40 ,,
	Gadag	dep.	6-10 a.m.
	Haspet	,,	10-10 ,,
	Bellary Jn.	arr.	1-0 p.m.
	Bellary Jn.	dep.	2-15 p.m.
	Guntakul Jn.	,,	4-25 ,,
	Gooty	,,	5-13 ,,
	Cuddapah	,,	10-20 ,,
	Arkonam	,,	4-35 a.m.
	Madras	arr.	8-20 ,,

For further information see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's stations.
G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Dharwar, 10th June, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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FLIES AND BUGS.
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, munks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—
A quantity of stores consisting of provision, and dead stock, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
8 cases T red prints.
3 ,, white scarfs.
2 ,, Manilla cheroots in boxes of 50.
5 ,, white colored and woollen shirts and collars.
50 ,, each 3 doz. quarts Pilsener beer.
4 ,, Acorn sewing machines.
On account and at the risk of the indentor, Fazul Dossa—
Ex. s. s. Loodiana.
E W 613 3-9—7 packages lamps, globes, cooking stoves, &c.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Dorabjee Shapoorjee Sucklatwalla—
10 cases plate glass.
By order of the Superintendent Government Telegraph Department—
524 cwt. Kentledge.
225 copper-disks.
23 battery jars.

AT 2 P.M.

By order of the Administrator General—
1 mail phaeton belonging to the estate of the late Jaithabhoy Javerchund.
1 Pisahitten grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 handsome bay horse, goes well in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagla—
150 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, the following, viz., small and large real Persian carpets, sandalwood jewel boxes and card trays, glove boxes, handsome oleograph pictures, panorama bails, wall shades, Bohemian glass decanters, flower vases, marble flower vases and table ornaments, vase lamps, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, table candle sticks, blackwood marble top table, glass door cupboards, camp cots, musical box, folding and without arm chairs, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS AND POSTS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st July, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—
200 tons superior 1st class teak squares and posts.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY next, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of ordnance stores consisting of old harness and saddlery, old iron leather cuttings, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th July, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, superior oleographs and other pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, carpets, &c. the property of W. J. HOLLINGBERY Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT DE LIMA STREET AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed properties belonging to the estate of the late Crisnajee N. Gral.
LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of farazdar ground belonging to Purma Undass Soondass together with the chawl standing thereon, situate at De Lima Street at Mazagon formerly assessed under No. 46 and now under No. 10.
LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of farazdar ground with the foundation standing thereon, situate at Lawrence De Lima or Suddoo Powar Street, at Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 29th June, 1885.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.
Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BIL (Free Goods, Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) ..... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicat		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS ..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12
Small		0 5
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE ...	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOV. BERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	0 8 0

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to retail. A visit solicited.

A NOVELTY IN INDIA
AT HUMMUM-STREET No. 1
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR
OF
GENERAL STOCK & NOVELTIES,
too numerous to mention
for
Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that all the things will be sold at EXTRAORDINARY MODERATE PRICE at
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR,
No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 3rd proximo for the early supply to this Company of 1000 (one thousand) tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification :—
"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."
"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."
The price is to include delivery either at the Company's basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, or the price for delivery at either to be separately stated.
The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 26th June, 1885.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.
PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
BY POST Rs. 5-4

Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 1st July, 1886, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.
2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium (each lb. to consist of 10 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.
4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector, in charge Opium Department.
5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, June 12, 1885.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU and MADAT respectively in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.
2. Tenderers must specify in their respective tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.
3. Each tender for Chandu must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs 100. The deposits will be returned if the tenders be not accepted.
4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.
5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Ag. Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, 12th June, 1885.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN & COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.
PRESIDENT.
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WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Arts and Industries of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened in London in May, 1886, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of fabrics of all descriptions, jewellery, pottery, woodcarving, metal work, architectural designs and models, paintings, inlaid work, embroideries, &c., &c., &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to London.
The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to London of all exhibits, and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the exhibition.
All articles intended to be returned will be brought back to Bombay at the expense of the Committee.
Articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.
Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary. All articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled LONDON EXHIBITION.
The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description, and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary in a printed form which can be obtained on application. All packages must be delivered at the School of Art not later than the 1st of December, 1885, after which date no articles will be received.

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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of the BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
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CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYKEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ...	Rs. 52 0
Cabinet Indien, very dry	,, 55 0	,, 57 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

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From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Leidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
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Sieinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, ...
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 24 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

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Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
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Braunebeiger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Bergneustein-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Allie (s), from Aden; Taif (s), Mauritius; and Euphrates (s), Karrachee. Yesterday:—Huzara (s), from London; Goalpara (s), Calcutta; and Bempton (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Mirzapore (s), for Colombo and Shanghai; California (s), Marseilles; Kohinur (s), Coast and Rangoon; Colaba (s), Mozimein and Rangoon; and Nowshera (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ruperra, Northern Gulf of Papua, and Altmore entered, and the s. s. Discoverer, California, and Mirzapore left, the dock on Saturday.

RAINFALL AT EGUTPURA.—A correspondent sends us the following:—Egutpuri rainfall up to 7 p.m. 26th June. By company's gauge 7 inches; by railway school gauge 8·80 inches. The school is close to the hills, and gets more rain this time of year than the Engineer's house.

SUICIDE.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner at his bungalow, Clarerroad, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Gopaldas Oodhurdas, aged 33 years, who was found dead in a dhurumsalla in Bholeshwar on Thursday morning. Further evidence went to show that deceased had purchased a tola of opium on Wednesday from the shop of Jadowjee Koridas, a licensed opium vendor in Bholeshwar; and a lota with the name of the deceased engraved on it, containing some opium solution was found behind a bench in the dhurumsalla. The jury thereupon returned a verdict that death was caused by opium, voluntarily administered.

A GANG OF THIEVES.—Alloo Padman, residing at Wadala, reported to the police on Friday the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 491, from his cupboard. The theft is supposed to have been committed by a gang of seven men and eight women of the Rajpoot or Khavry caste, who came from Wudwan on the 16th instant and took up their abode in a chawl at Matconga, a short distance from the complainant's house, on the pretence of going to Nassick on a pilgrimage. These people formed acquaintance with the complainant's family, and had free access to his house. Since the 24th instant, the date on which the theft is supposed to have been committed the whole gang has disappeared, and it is not known where they have decamped.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Morgue, Camatepoors, on the bodies of Shiva Urjoon and Raghoo Urjoon, aged, respectively, 11 and 8 years. Deceased were the sons of a pensioned ramoosee named Urjoon Bhiva, at Dongree-street. The two deceased, it appears, about noon on Saturday, after taking their meals, went to bathe in the sea at Malet Bunder basin. They went down the slope, and were bathing in shallow water when Raghoo, the younger of the two boys, was swept away from the slope by a wave, and carried into deep water. His brother Shiva went out to rescue him, but both sunk immediately. Another boy who was there at the time raised an alarm, and a Bunnia named Mehga Bhanjee jumped into the water and brought out the body of Shiva and then the body of Raghoo. When taken out they were dead. Neither of the boys could swim. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TOWN HALL.

THERE is a good deal in the argument advanced by the advocates of a new Municipal Hall, that such a building is necessary, considering that the use of the Town Hall depends upon the favour of the Government. We think it is necessary, in the first instance, to determine who are the real proprietors of the Town Hall, and whether Government have the right to refuse the use of it. The Corporation could nominate a small committee to negotiate with Government with a view to arrive at a positive and definite decision on the point, after which the consideration of the advisability of building a new hall might be resumed. It would simplify matters if Government were to publish the agreement entered into between themselves on the one part and the subscribers to the Town Hall fund on the other part when the property was conveyed to the former.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

It is a pity the Corporators could not see their way to sanction the amount asked for by Mr. Geary for the erection of a hall capable of accommodating 800 persons. It is true that the current Municipal expenditure has increased considerably; but that does not prove that all necessary works should be sat aside. We think Bombay wants a public hall more urgently than a new Municipal Office. The expense will have to be incurred sooner or later. Then why not now?—*Akhbare Soudagar.*

THE G. T. HOSPITAL.

A STATEMENT in the report of this hospital just published deserves more than a passing notice. It states that in spite of a female hospital under lady doctors the attendance of female patients, both in the Hospital and in the Dispensary, is strange. Why should it be so when we have lady doctors in our midst? We believe there is something wanting in the dispensary lately opened for female patients. One always sees large crowds of female patients near the dispensary even at the unusual hour of two or three in the afternoon, which suggests that the accommodation in the present temporary building is inadequate, and that the patients have to wait long before they are attended to.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE DEFICIT IN THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

WE cordially appreciate the efforts made by the Treasury Department to meet unexpected deficits by retrenchment and economy, rather than by increased taxation. But we certainly deprecate the astounding certain manœuvres under the guise of retrenchment. This varnished policy will by no means deceive true statesmen. It is not wise statesmanship to attempt economy at the expense of a few underpaid subordinates. The dismissal of a few sepoys or karkoons will not help to fill up the fast failing treasury.—*Iiroach Vurtman.*

Having regard to the present aspect of political affairs, the most urgent duty of our rulers is to see to the state of the Imperial exchequer. Every precautionary measure adopted for the defence of India against foreign aggression involves more or less expense. Instead of a surplus, there is a deficiency almost every year. The Imperial debt has thus swollen to nearly one hundred and sixty crores of rupees. How then is the additional expenditure to be met? Increased taxation the country cannot bear. It would be highly impolitic to overtax an almost impoverished nation. The great extravagance which prevails in the establishment charges requires the earnest attention of our rulers. —*Hittechue.*

THE TODDY SELLERS OF SURAT.

THE Collector of Surat has published notifications regarding the sale by auction of licenses for the right of selling toddy during the year commencing next August. The Surat bhundarees have thereupon gone to Surat to represent their case to Mr. Moore, the acting Commissioner. Their case is that Mr. Pritchard had last year increased the amount of their license fees from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, on the understanding that if they continued to pay the enhanced rate the licenses would not be sold by auction.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE SLIGHT TO MR. DUXBURY.

HAS the Baroda Railway Company taken over charge of the Rajputana line, or the Rapputana Railway Company taken over charge of the Baroda line? The nominations and appointments that have been made in connection with this amalgamation tend to show that the Baroda line has merged into the Rajputana line. The defect of the Rajputana line has come to Bombay and presides at the head of the combined offices as traffic manager. We do not deny that there may be some convenience in this arrangement, which, however, is a piece of injustice to Mr. Duxbury. The public cry will be a little modified, however, when we announce that the Government of India decline to sanction this apportionment of salaries and posts.—*Rast Goftar.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86 including the undrawn balance of 1884-85, £36,400	13,810,100
Remitted from 1st April to 20th June, 1885	1,505,800
Balance to be remitted from 21st June to 31st March, 1886	12,304,300

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr Richard Cox, Madras
a Lieut H L Hutchins, Kurrachee
a Col J O Hall
a Mr H Mainwaring
a Mr J Ward, Liverpool
a Mr G R Tilly, Liverpool
a Sorg-Major H Busteed, Liverpool
a Mr C Clayton, A V D, Cairo
Mr Mandint, London
a Mr E S Sawyer, London
Mr E L Collingwood, London
a Mr and Mrs Thomas, Poona
a Mr Theokray, R E, Roorkee
a Mr E H Man
a Mr G Garanger, Rangoon
Mr Alexander Schneider, Madras
a Col McInroy, Kurrachee
Mr H W Rose, Secunderabad
Mr McPherson, Kathiawar
Mr and Mrs Thornton, Aligarh
Mr W Grossman, Calcutta
a Mr J Gabb, Australia
a Mr P Tarry, Australia
Mr and Mrs J O'Neill, Poona
Mrs Nixon, Poona
Mr F Levy, Switzerland
Dr E Dobbs, Cyprus
Brigadier General Heathcote, Nusseerabad
Mr L A Bachelidar, U S, Boston
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr J Law
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Capt Hoseason, s s Cuba
Col Woolridge, Bombay
Lieut Standbridge
Mr G J Thomson, Bombay
a Mr McNair Todd
Lieut Acton
Mr C Flemming, Bombay
Mr W Dunbaum
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr A Goertz, Poona
Mr S Orner, Paris
Mr James Crowder, Bombay
Mr Mark Wadia
Mr C Brown, Bombay
Mr Percy Thursby, Matheran
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

BOMBAY JAILS.

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the administration of the Bombay jails has been published. The following are the principal passages:—

There appears to be no falling off in the steady decrease which has been noticeable in the jail population for the previous five years, and which in the year under review amounted to 1,036, only 14,488 persons having been incarcerated against 15,524 during the previous year. While the decrease in crime thus shown is fairly general throughout the Presidency, it is a matter for regret to learn that at Surat the number of convictions under the Abkari Act alone has amounted to 159, which accounts for the increase of admissions to the jail there; it seems open to doubt whether the decrease in the number of offences, which are the natural result of greater facilities for drinking, is not more than counterbalanced in some parts of the Presidency by the increase of those against the excise laws. The increase in the number of admissions into the Thana Jail, due, it is stated, to a larger number of petty offences against the forests laws, shows the call there is for deliberation on the part of the forest officers before instituting prosecutions of this nature.

CRIME IN THE DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES.

The following table contrasts the number of male prisoners of various religions admitted during the past year and that which preceded:—

Religion.	1884.	1883.
Christians	347	413
Mahomedans	3,547	3,827
Hindoos	8,025	7,930
Buddhists and Jains	36	42
Others	76	74
Total	12,031	12,286

These figures do not, however, include the returns for the subordinate jails and lock-ups which were not given last year and would be useless this year for comparison. They are given separately as follows:—Christians, 22; Mahomedans, 1,092; Hindoos, 1,334; others 10; total 2,458.

JUVENILES AND FEMALES.

The number of juvenile prisoners in the district jails, which last year showed an increase of 33 over the figures of 1882, has again fallen from 276 to 214, those in the subordinate jails being 70 in all; while that of female convicts has sunk from 1,125 to 1,018.

CONVICTS EXECUTED AND TRANSPORTED.

While the number of executions during the past year fell to 42 as against 55 in 1883, that of transportations increased from 86 to 140, and it is satisfactory to note that the proportion of convicts actually sent beyond the sea to those received into the Thana jail for that purpose has risen from 58·9 to 64·8 per cent.

REMISSIONS.

The number of releases from all jails under the Remission Rules has very largely increased, the figures being in 1883 only 293 and this year 767. This result is due to the new system of mark rules introduced by order of Government on the 1st of July last, and which was therefore in force six months. Under this system the distinctions previously made between prisoners of different classes and employed on different kinds of labour have been removed, and now with a few exceptions all convicts sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and upwards can enjoy their advantages irrespective of class or sex. The system thus introduced has since been slightly modified by sanction of the Government of India to promote uniformity in results throughout the country, and it is confidently expected that the result during the current year will continue to be good.

RE-CONVICTIONS.

The gradual increase in the admission of re-convicted prisoners, which has been commented upon during the past 5 years, has received a check. The Inspector General of Prisons seeks for the reason of this in the heavier sentences now inflicted on this class of offenders; and there is no cause to doubt the correctness of the conclusion arrived at.

ESCAPES.

The number of escapes during the year (19), though 3 more than the previous year, is considerably under the average of the last 5 years, which stands at 28; and of this total only one was from companies employed on extra-mural cultivating gangs and due for the most part to sheer carelessness on the part of warders and police guards.

JAIL OFFENCES.

The total number of offences 20,583) at first sight appears unusually large; but an explanation of this is found in the fact that of the total number (4,462) of punishments, 1,295 were by deduction of marks under the new mark rules, and 1,300 by warnings, which hitherto have not been regarded or recorded as punishments. Deducting punishments of the two abovementioned kinds the total of the remainder exceeds that of the previous year by 27, which may be regarded as an ordinary fluctuation.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

The daily average number of under-trial prisoners in district jails stands at almost the same figure as last year, falling only from 105 in 1883 to 104 this year.

The average for the subordinate jails and lock-ups is given at 458.

SUBORDINATE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

Government regret to learn that even now the figures given for the subordinate jails and lock-ups are incomplete and to some extent unreliable. That the jailors in charge, being officials on but small salaries, should at times take some mistake was not altogether to be wondered at, but there can scarcely be any excuse for the neglect shown by the great delay in the submission of returns from Dharwar and Kurrachee and the incompleteness of those sent from Thana, Rutnagheri, Sholapur and Nasik. In conformity with the wishes of the Government of India instructions were issued in ample time last year for the returns to be made from all such jails, and explanations should now be given by the District Magistrates of the abovementioned districts of their non-compliance therewith.

CIVIL JAILS.

The number of persons incarcerated in the civil jails this year exceeds that of the previous year by 81, but the daily average number in jail slightly fell. The cost per head of such persons continues to increase, and every care should be taken to prevent its further rise.

REFORMATORIES—SHIKARPUR.

The daily average number of boys in the Shikarpur Reformatory has fallen from 28 to 21, and the admissions during the year from 18 to 9. The health of the boys has been fairly good, as also their conduct and work. It is gratifying to learn that this year 2 of the 18 released have continued to practise the trade taught them, while only 3 have been altogether lost sight of, the remainder being at home or at school.

POONA REFORMATORY.

Dr. Salaman's report upon the Poona Reformatory is as usual full of interest and suggestive. Though the daily average strength shows a decrease of 12, the admissions during the year have risen from 15 to 26. This is due mainly to the fact that it has been declared a Reformatory for the Berars and Ajmere-Merwara District from which provinces 7 boys were received during the year. The remarks above made with regard to the year's results in the Shikarpur Reformatory hold good in this case also, with the exception that none of the boys released have continued to follow the handicraft taught them.

It has been decided to move this prison to Yeraoda, and a new building for the purpose has already been commenced. Government will be glad to receive and consider the suggestions of the superintendent concerning the instruction of the boys in agriculture which he has promised in his report. As it is the intention of Government fully to consider the expediency of the introduction of the Reformatory Act (Act V. of 1876) into this Presidency in connection with the new Juvenile Prison, the important question of the length of time for which boys should usually be sent to such institutions can be more conveniently discussed at the same time than within the limited space now available.

FINANCIAL.

The following statement contrasts the expenditure on prisoners for the years 1883 and 1884 under the usual heads:—

	1884.	1883.
Average number of Prisoners	7,699	8,074
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	2,01,912	1,85,443
Cost per prisoner	26 8 2	24 3 3
Establishment	2,19,880	2,31,413
Cost per prisoner	28 7 2	28 10 7
Police Guard	61,683	63,804
Cost per prisoner	7 15 8	7 14 5
Hospital charges	12,470	11,361
Cost per prisoner	1 9 10	1 10 6
Clothing	16,123	22,309
Cost per prisoner	2 1 4	2 12 3
Contingencies	50,822	46,745
Cost per prisoner	6 9 3	5 12 8
Gross cost of maintenance	5,65,919	5,73,075
Cost per prisoner	73 3 5	70 15 8

Rations.—The increase under this head which was anticipated in last year's report has taken place: and the table of the average price of grains given in paragraph 75 shows that this was due to the enhanced price of all staple grains except wheat. Yet it cannot but call for remark that in the statement in paragraph 76 giving the average expenditure for diet per prisoner in each jail in the Presidency, at Dhulia it has fallen from Rs. 19-14-11 in 1883 to Rs. 17-0-5 in 1884, whilst in the neighbouring jail of Nasik it stands at Rs. 32-6-0. Such a variation is so marked that it should be capable of some specific explanation, and is worthy of careful investigation on the part of the Inspector General of Prisons. Other variations are of a sufficiently marked nature, but trifling in comparison with that to which attention is above drawn.

It is gratifying to learn that not only has the aggregate cost of establishment and hospital charges been reduced in the year under review, but that the average per prisoner also is less than in 1883. The former, however, is mainly due to the amalgamation of the Gokak and Mhasvad into the Bijapur gang. In a few cases only has the decreased number of convicts been such as to render a reduction in establishment possible. The re-arrangement of the Subordinate Jails and reduction of their number by 23, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4969 of 11th July 1884, has however effected a permanent saving of Rs. 2,588 annually.

The decrease of Rs. 2,121 in the total cost of guards is due to the abolition of the mounted police attached to the Gokak and Mhasvad Gangs.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

The daily average of convicts in the central and district jails of the Presidency under sentence of hard labour was 6,881, showing a reduction of 447 on the figures of the previous year.

		Gardening.	Grinding grain and preparing articles for jail use.	Public Works. On addition, alterations and repairs to Jail buildings.	Public Works. Public Jails.	Public Works. Other extramural labour.	No. hired out to Municipalities or individuals or to Departments other than Public Works Department.
1884	Number	358	650	447	861	524	358
	Percentage	5·2	9·4	6·4	12·6	7·6	5·1
1883	Number	402	782	322	1,204	..	402
	Percentage	5·5	10·7	4·4	16·4	..	5·5

CASH EARNINGS.

The cash earnings of the convicts in all jails, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	1884. Rs.	1883. Rs.
Factory	45,078	55,289
Garden	5,148	5,192
Extra-mural labour	1,18,216	1,35,300
Building and repairing Jails	674	571
Subordinate Jails	2,135	2,410
Total	1,71,251	1,98,762

The decrease which commenced last year has unfortunately, but as was expected, continued.

FACTORIES.

The falling off under the head of factories is no doubt mainly due as noticed last year to the restrictions placed upon jail industries by the Government of India. As this Government has as yet received no reply to its representation made in a letter No. 1180 of 16th February last year, and referred to in the annual Review of Jail Administration, it is premature to open up the question or consider what steps must be taken in the future to find suitable and profitable employment in the place of that which has been discontinued: it will be sufficient to do this when the final resolution of the Government of India in the matter is received.

NET RESULTS.

While the gross cost of the year has been smaller the net cost to Government has been enhanced, owing to the falling off in the earnings of the convicts from Rs. 3,74,252 in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,94,668 in the present year; the net cost per prisoner having also risen from Rs. 46-6 to Rs. 51-1.

The remarks made upon the increase of cost last year have lost none of their applicability, and unless some modifications in the present regulations regarding the employment of prison labour are made, or the price of staple grains falls, it will be difficult to reduce the charges per head of jail population.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL.

These have been fewer by 496 than in 1883, and their ratio per mille to total jail population has fallen from 21·03 to 20·009.

MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths during the year was less by 13 than in 1883, and their ratio per mille to the total jail population fell from 10·3 to 10·1. On the other hand the ratio to daily average strength has slightly risen from 36·2 to 36·3. But, as Dr. Turnbull points out, had it not been for the exceptional high death-rate at the Nára, due to exceptional and unavoidable circumstances, there would have been a decidedly marked improvement in these returns; and that the mortality shows very favourable results in almost all the jails of the Presidency (excluding Sind) excepting only Sholapur where there were 7 deaths against 3 in the previous year, and their ratio to the daily average strength reached the high figure of 56·5. The number of deaths among the convicts at work in the extramural gang at Bijapur was large and compares unfavourably with the combined returns of the Mhasvad and Gokak gangs, from which it was formed last year. No very satisfactory explanation is offered of this, and it is not stated whether the season was particularly unfavourable for persons engaged on outdoor labour. In the event of a high death-rate continuing during the present year, the Inspector General of Prisons should take measures for ascertaining its cause and applying suitable remedies.

The following table shows the admissions into hospital and deaths in the district and central jails from the chief diseases in 1883 and 1884:—

	1884. Admissions.	1884. Deaths.	1883. Admissions.	1883. Deaths.
Small-pox	17	3	2	..
Intermittent fever	1,556	4	1,828	3
Remittent or continued fever	98	22	197	30
Cholera	12	4	22	12
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	24	13	26	12
Anæmia and general debility	125	20	160	22
Respiratory diseases	58	16	105	12
Dysentry and diarrhœa	736	50	713	43
Jaundice	25	..	51	..
Ulcers and boils	210	..	236	3

Reference was made last year to the supposed cases of cerebro-spinal fever which was stated to have proved very fatal at Shikarpur. Dr. Turnbull has during the year under review prosecuted his inquiries into the matter, not only in the Shikarpur jail, but also at Hyderabad and the Nara: and an extract from paragraphs 143-147 of the report should be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for inquiry whether the disease to which so much jail mortality is attributed is prevalent among the ordinary population of Sind in any marked degree. The Sanitary Commissioner might put himself in communication with Surgeon Dimmock on the subject.

The results given by the weighing of discharged prisoners are slightly better than last year, but present no special feature calling for separate remark.

CONCLUSION.

The chief points of note in the year under review are,

(1) the continued decrease in the jail population,
(2) the continued increase in the next cost to Government owing to high prices, and the diminished earnings of the prisoners,
(3) the introduction of the new mark system,
(4) the attention which has been paid to the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the Sind jails, and
(5) the re-organization of the subordinate jails of the Presidency.

The statement appended contrasts the main results of the two past years. The report is also accompanied by maps showing the various central, district and subordinate jails, and extra-mural camps, indicating the number of prisoners in each and the rate of mortality.

Dr. Turnbull is again entitled to the thanks of Government for the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the jail department, and among the several other officers whose services are brought to favourable notice, Dr. Salaman, the Superintendent of Yeraoda, and Assistant Surgeon Dadachanji in charge of the Nara gang, would appear most fully to deserve the commendations bestowed on them.

THE COPYRIGHT.

IN the course of an article on Mr Ilberts's Copyright Bill, the *Madras Times* says.—A law like that proposed will compel many of those who care for early intelligence—and these are generally those who can afford to pay for it—to take in the journals that subscribe for Reuter's telegrams; and will compel some at least of the journals that now appropriate so unscrupulously, to subscribe for Reuter's telegrams; by the former result the more enterprising papers will obtain a more reasonable return for their outlay; and by the latter, Reuter will be enabled either to lower the rate of subscription, or to increase the amount of news; so that the subscribing papers will be able to improve their journals, or, in other ways, to give their readers the benefit of the difference. Doubtless there are some who cannot afford to pay more than they now do for the cheap papers that appropriate their neighbours' news. Such people can have the other papers at the reduced rates, or take in their tri-weekly edition, or wait twenty-four hours for their telegrams. It needs no powerful argument to show that those who pay less for their newspapers may well be content to get their news a little later than those who pay more. And, as a contemporary remarked the other day, twenty-four, or even forty-eight hours—which is the limit which some of the other journals suggest—can make very little difference to the class whose povery is eloquently pleaded by the papers that do not pay for Reuter's telegrams. To such newspaper-readers time, in regard to news, is not of the highest consideration. Altogether, there is something too communistics about the arguments adduced by the journals that object to the proposed law. Much of it could be applied to books, and even other property. Reuter and his constituents can be trusted to know better what is to their interest and advantage than those who appropriate their property without payment.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 216, High Holborn London.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.—The Government of Bengal has arrived at the important determination to amalgamate the Suburban Municipalities round Calcutta with the Municipality of the city; the decision and the grounds for it being conveyed in a Resolution which we publish elsewhere. The Resolution points out that from a variety of quarters, including the Calcutta Municipality itself, the step has been urged upon the Government. From these indications "it may be assumed that the principal of amalgamation finds general favour, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in definitely accepting it." The step in fact was inevitable from the moment that the question of the health of Calcutta came to be taken up in earnest, as it has been by the present Bengal Government. The sanitation of the suburbs could not be separated from that of Calcutta. Obviously it could not be effectual to fill up tanks and reclaim bustees inside the bounds of the city while villages across the river or the Mahratta Ditch might remain suburbs, on the other hand, had good cause to complain while such advantages as a pure supply of water enjoyed by their neighbours or the town were denied to themselves; and though in process of time the improvements would doubtless have extended to the whole area, the division of authority—as is abundantly shown by the past history of the question—would have made it a very long business. As it is, the arrangement of a practical and fair scheme of amalgamation will be no easy matter; but the committee appointed to work out the details is to enter on its labours at once, and its constitution promises well for a satisfactory settlement.—*Pioneer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

A NATIVE SHOT AT PESHAWAR.—A contemporary's Peshawar correspondent writes on the 21st instant:—Last night a native was shot in Peshawar by a sentry belonging to the artillery. The man was found lurking in the artillery lines, in a place where no native had any business to go, and the sentry challenged him. He did not answer the challenge, but another native got up and bolted, and the man, when again challenged, bolted in an opposite direction. The sentry then deliberately fired at him with a charge of buckshot, and ran after the man till he dropped. The man turns out to be a punkah coolie. He has died to-day, and Dr. Coates, the Civil Surgeon, has been asked to make a *post mortem* examination, which will be done this evening. There is a station order that sentries are not to fire unless they are attacked or in serious danger.

RIDING ACCIDENTS AT NAINI TAL.—A correspondent writes:—"Riding accidents have been unusually plentiful here, although not one of them, I am glad to say, has been attended by any serious injury. One of the worst sufferers is a young lady, Miss Pemberton, the daughter of Colonel Pemberton, R. E. She was galloping round the course when her horse rushed down one of the numerous openings which lead off from it. She succeeded in preventing the animal from getting out at the gap, but it would have been better if she had not done so, as it attempted to leap the rail and smashed through, falling heavily with its rider on the road beyond. Miss Pemberton is sadly cut about the face, but is, I am glad to hear, doing well and on the way to recovery. Our race-course is a dangerous one owing to the smallness of the circle and the many exits so tempting to any horse that has not spent his early years in a circus.

DEFALCATIONS.—A rather serious defalcation has been discovered in the Treasury accounts of a neighbouring district, and is now the subject of inquiry by the local authorities. The second clerk has, it is stated, turned Queen's evidence, and has made a full confession of the facts. The frauds embrace a period since 1880, and so far as has been discovered, involve a sum of Rs. 7,000.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CHINESE ATTACK ON A MISSIONARY.

INFORMATION has been received at Plymouth of a gross outrage having been committed on a missionary in China. Mr. Burnett, a missionary of the National Bible Society of Scotland, just before the departure of the mail, had occasion to visit Luchow Fu, a large city on the north side of the Yangtze River. A day after his arrival public notification was made that a meeting would assemble at the inn at which Mr. Burnett was staying, for the purpose of killing the inn-keeper, the "foreign devil," and all his staff. Late at night a large crowd assembled outside the inn, armed with swords and sticks. They broke into the house, and rushing in in a body, they hauled Mr. Burnett and his party into the street, where Mr. Burnett was savagely beaten with bamboos over the head and body. He watched his opportunity, and, with blood streaming from his wounds, he rushed away from the crowd and escaped by running behind them. On returning to the inn he found that nearly all his property had been either smashed or stolen, the boxes containing his clothes had been taken away, and his two assistants had had their clothes stripped off their backs. Complaint was made next day to the magistrate, who tried to persuade Mr. Burnett to accept pecuniary satisfaction and not to say anything about the ill-treatment he had received. He was afterwards compensated for his losses, and on leaving the city for Wuhu an escort and a boat were provided for him by the prefect, in order that he might get away without further injury. Mr. Burnett, on his arrival at Wuhu, intended to report the matter to the Consul.

A PRETTY STORY ABOUT PRISONS.

CERTAIN revelations which were made in the course of a recent trial at the Central Criminal Court are painfully suggestive of corruption on the part of prison officials. A man Loraine, alias Owen, was tried for forgery on the Bank of England. There were several other charges against him of forgery and false pretences. In the case of the Bank of England charge he had forged an order for transfer of stock. In the other cases his plan of action was as follows:—He printed billheads, or memoranda, purporting to come from well-known firms of wharfingers. On them he wrote orders for goods to be shipped at a few hours' notice, and sent fictitious cheques in payment, offering, as time was pressing, to send his own man to clear and carry off the goods. The respectability of the forged names duped many tradesmen. After he had been arrested, and while he was safely lodged in the House of Detention, the handwriting of Loraine still continued at large! Letters were written and posted to Lincoln's Inn bookseller, in the case, the alderman who was hearing the evidence on divers days at the Mansion House, and even to Mr. Justice Hawkins, who was announced to try the case. These letters (produced in court) all purported to come from the "real forger," saying that he was sorry to hear of an innocent man being charged with his (the forger's) crimes, and winding up with a series of various forged signatures which tallied with those in the various cases with which Loraine was charged. Not only this, but further forged orders for transfer of stock and for delivery of goods were dated, issued, and posted to various persons while Loraine was undergoing in the House of Detention. The handwriting in all these later cases was evidently the same as that which appeared in the forgeries which were the subjects of indictment.

Loraine's defence was that he could not be the forger in any of the cases, because the fatal handwriting—which was the main evidence against him being compared and identified with letters which had admittedly been written by him to his landlord—was still at work abroad, while he was in limbo. The prosecution replied that Loraine must have, somehow, managed to write those same letters to counsel and judge, and those later forged orders, while in prison, and to corrupt prison officials to post them for him. The handwritings were too similar to admit of doubt that one hand wrote them all. So the jury believed, and convicted Loraine. He was an old convict, and was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. But now comes this awkward and inevitable inference. Loraine *must* have had agents among the prison officials. He was twice searched and stripped, and his cell ransacked, and yet his handwriting still made its appearance abroad. No letters are supposed to be posted from prisoners awaiting trial until they have been read by the governor of the prison; and no stationery is allowed except that which bears the prison stamp. Therefore Loraine must not only have bribed officials to convey letters out of prison, but must also have induced them to fetch into the prison his forged billheads and his cheque-book, wherewith he continued to carry on the game of forgery and fraud while actually awaiting trial. The prison officials were not only violating rules, but also actually abetting the perpetration of new frauds by this astute man. Lest there should be any doubt whether Loraine really committed the forgeries for which he stood indicted, we may add that he, after the jury had found an adverse verdict and had convicted him of the Bank of England forgery, withdrew his plea on other charges, and pleaded guilty to them. The opinion, therefore, of the jury and of experts in handwriting, as to the identity of the handwriting in his letters to his landlord with that in the forged cheques and orders for goods, was fully vindicated; and yet these were the same forgeries which the writer of the letters to counsel and judge and alderman was claiming the credit of having committed. We therefore find ourselves confronted with a very grave scandal as to the trustworthiness and honesty of certain prison officials. We trust that the attention of the Home Secretary will be drawn to these disclosures, and that a searching inquiry will result. It stands to reason that if corruption of this sort can be carried on by a single-handed forger, it may exist in the case of ever more dangerous criminals—to wit, dynamitards—when in detention or undergoing punishment after conviction. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

THE AUTHOR OF "CALLED BACK."

"YES," said Mr. Arrowsmith, "the death of Hugh Conway was a shock to me—although late years had rendered us comparatively strangers. We parted company for the worst. You see, apart from any business connection, a very close friendship had existed between us from youth."

The gentleman who made these remarks was Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, to whose enterprise is due the publication of the remarkable novel "Called Back." We were seated in Mr. Arrowsmith's *sanctum sanctorum* in Quay-street, Bristol. The four walls of the apartment denoted the versatile sympathies of its worthy occupant. Mr. Arrowsmith is, I should say, on the bright side of forty—chatty, agreeable, and well-informed.

When I mentioned the name of Hugh Conway, I could judge from the demeanour of my vis-à-vis that I had hit upon the subject just then uppermost in his mind. "Yes," he broke in, "Fred. Fargus was a remarkable man; and I must tell you, as you will naturally suppose, that I have no patience with the quidnuncs who keep saying that he has died in the fulness of his fame. I remember years ago Fargus went in for writing satirical skits in rhyme, which he distributed among his friends, much to their satisfaction. In 1881 I made up my mind to publish a Christmas annual, and I asked Fargus to do something for me. He consented, and spun me off a short poem, called 'The Golden Page of Youth.' But he did more: he turned his 'prentice hand to prose, which was conceived in his peculiarly weird vein of fancy. This was entitled 'The Daughter of the Stars,' and it was absolutely the first attempt at story-telling made by Hugh Conway. I can't say it 'set the Thames on fire,' but it was pretty extensively read. After that he managed to get a place on *Blackwood's* and *Chambers's Journal*. A year elapsed, and I wanted something fresh for my Annual of 1883, so I applied to my friend Fargus."

"He promptly produced the MS. of 'Called Back,' remarking at the time, I remember, that it had cost him ten weeks' labour. I was not quite decided in my own mind about the value of another 'mystic' tale, but I carefully went over the 'copy,' and in a qualified spirit of criticism thought 'it would do.' As for Fargus himself he was from the first confident of its success. This was in November, 1883—I always issue my annual early. As to terms I offered Fargus £80 for the copyright of his new story. He did not at first seem particularly satisfied with this; but eventually he agreed. I did not feel myself safe to pay more, because I was not then quite so sure of my author—in fact, I will confess to you that I was not violently struck with the plot of 'Called Back,' as I had read it in MS."

"Well, the novel became my absolute property for £80, and I set about getting it up in a moderately attractive form. And now occurred a circumstance curious enough in the annals of publishing, and one which I believe is not generally known. I published 'Called Back' in a royal 8vo edition of some ninety pages. It simply fell flat as ditch water—worse luck"—continued Mr. Arrowsmith with a comical expression of ruefulness, which suggested a knowledge of heaps of unsold copies piled away somewhere in the recesses of his premises. "I printed of this edition in November 3,000 copies and, despite the fact that it was published at 6d., few—miserably few—were sold. During this period of depression I used to be irritated by the daily cheerfulness of Fargus. Of course, he had no risk in the venture whatever, and could afford to come around to my office and gleefully speculate as to what I then sadly deemed to be gross improbabilities. His faith in the ultimate popularity of 'Called Back' was so remarkably unalterable that I sometimes was tempted to take courage and join him in his wanderings in the air castles of success."

"And it was not long before his prophecies were realised. By some fortune Mr. Comyns Carr had the book placed in his hands as one likely to move his dramatic instincts. It is reported that that gentleman went to sleep in searching for the merits of the story. But that was in the evening. Next morning he made a further essay, and was at length so captivated by its richness of incident that he telegraphed straight away to Fargus (with whom he was intimate) a proposition to collaborate with him in dramatising it. Almost simultaneously a London paper saw in the book what all the world has discovered in it since."

"Then the flutter came," went on Mr. Arrowsmith, with evident satisfaction; "On the second day afterwards I was deluged with telegrams ordering 'Called Backs.' The early edition was practically unreachable, so I at once resolved to get up the volume in a new—and its present—form. Naturally, as a provincial house, my productive power was then limited; but by a supreme effort I got up the type in a week, stereotyped the pages (nearly 200), and had all my machines running on the novel night and day. The demand became enormous, and I was at my wits' ends to meet it. I had first one new machine laid down, then I sent to the makers in all haste for another, then another, and another, till now—as you shall see for yourself." And we descended for a few moments to the lower machine-room, where eight or ten large machines were busily engaged.

"Have you made your fortune by 'Called Back'?" I inquired. Mr. Arrowsmith met my query with a glance which drew from me at once a protest that I had no connection whatever with the income-tax officer. "Well," he replied frankly, "I have not exactly made my fortune by it; but I don't mind saying that it has given a considerable impetus to my business. Fargus, however, was in a fair way to become rich over it. When I discovered the almost dazzling success of the novel I immediately made an offer to cancel my absolute proprietary right. I agreed to pay him a royalty upon each copy sold; and when I tell you

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

THE restoration of communication on one of the Aden telegraphic cables has not brought us our commercial messages through more rapidly as yet. Reuter's subscription telegrams from London of yesterday having only been delivered late this afternoon.

CONSOLS come ¼ higher at 99⅞, and there is an improvement of ¼ in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan and ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper. French Rentes, on the other hand, are ⅛ lower. Rates of discount are apparently unaltered, but it is evident that the Continental exchanges are turning against London, a further withdrawal of £200,000 in gold for Germany being reported, while the Paris franc rate is down to fcs. 25·17 per £1.

In the London General Produce markets the only movement advised is a partial decline of 3d per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed.

COTTON is showing a shade more firmness again. In Liverpool yesterday, although the sales were only estimated at 6,000 bales, the closing tone was firm and Americans to arrive were mostly 3-64d. higher, while in New York ready Cotton was 1-16 cent., futures 4 point up. This may or may not be the first sign of a permanent improvement, which sooner or later is almost certain to ensue, but it is worthy of notice that the off-take has now to compare with a period of extreme quietness last year when the trade demand was about as slack as it is now. Not quite, as the quantity taken by the trade during the past week was only 38,000 bales as compared with 44,000 for the same week last year; still for some time past the movements have had to compare with an average of some 63,000 bales weekly, which has brought the statistical position temporarily much closer together than seemed possible at one time. It will begin to show a wider discrepancy again, however, and the visible supply on Friday was 390,000 bales under the same time last year, 532,000 bales less than in 1883. In Liverpool the stock has only decreased 1,000 bales on the week, and the fact that Liverpool has had to carry an unusually large proportion of the world's supply for the past few months is, no doubt, one of the causes which has led to the extreme depression which has for so long characterised the trade. When the demand does set in, of course, the effect will in like manner be all the more apparent in the Liverpool figures, as consumers will practically have nowhere else to go to for their supplies. With the commencement of the demand, the weather here at present has probably as much to do as any other cause; in fact, the rains of the next few weeks constitute an important factor in the Cotton position. With a good fall the possibilities of improvement are very great.

The Amerian crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	3,000	5,100	12,000
,, Exports to U. K.	19,000	16,000	26,000
,, ,, Cont.	13,000	3,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,674,000	4,772,000	5,871,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	2,318,000	2,273,000	2,726,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	1,357,000	1,357,000	1,723,000
,, Stock in the Ports	321,000	346,000	390,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,970,000	2,300,000	2,502,380
,, Surats	380,000	132,000	610,180

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	915,000	871,000	991,480
,, London	25,000	58,000	51,800
American afloat	30,000	60,000	100,000
East Indian ,,	49,000	181,000	130,000
	1,019,000	1,170,000	1,282,280
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	6 5-16d.	5¼d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4 13-16d.	4 7-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	13-16d.	1¾d.	1¼d.

There is no change in the local markets for Cotton. For export the demand is insignificant, and there is no speculation. Prices are accordingly unchanged.

WHEAT is firm. At current prices there would be a moderate amount of buying, but sellers are indisposed to operate freely. We quote No. 1 Soft White, Rs. 3-11½, No. 1 Club Delhi, Rs. 3-9½ per cwt.

SEEDS are quiet but unchanged.

FREIGHTS keep very quiet but comparatively steady, as the supply of tonnage is still bound to be very light for another fortnight or so. The s. s. Hartlepool is reported fixed for Hull at 21s 9d. new scale, and the following are current rates:—

	Steady. Meast.	Forward. Meast.	Wheat
Liverpool	20s.	20	16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.
Open Charter	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.		
Havre	22s. 6d		21s. 3d.
Antwerp	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.		
Marseilles			22s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	30s.		

EXCHANGE has again been very weak, and rates at the close show a reduction of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in private bills from the nominal closing quotations of yesterday. Calcutta coming weaker is the proximate cause of the decline, but the real influences are cheap money, restricted exports, and the probability of a fair business doing in imports at no distant date. We now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 25-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 31-32d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	2·01	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is stronger again, and Fours have now advanced to Rs. 98½, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 100½.

SHARES are rather quiet. In Presses we notice a drop of Rs. 5 in Bombay and Mofussila. In Spinning and Weaving Mills, Orientals are Rs. 10, Great Eastern, Khutao Muckonjee, and City, Rs. 15, Jewraz Balloo and Manockjee Petit Rs. 20 per share lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading are back to Rs. 4,500 for old and Rs. 900 for new shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	41,304	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowraggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	13
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Budneira Manf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Coimbatore Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	715
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	550
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	990
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	810
D. Spinning	3,000	2,500	2,000	..	137½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	75
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	500
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	50	50	..	450
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	50	50	70	600
Hyderabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	4,000	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	935
James Greaves Mills	1,000	500	400	..	450
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,344	500	500	Rs. 40	550
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	840
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	845
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,500
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	670
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,085
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	202½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,198	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	580
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	107xd.
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,005
Oriental	6,735	625	625	Rs. 1	605
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 10	120
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	61	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	725
Rajkot	641	1,000	1,000	..	750
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Shahjoore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,355
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,000	...	600
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1	1,000	Rs. 25	700

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under NITROUS Oxide Gas
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL
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THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week ending 27th June, 1885:—

A. 6 9 Mary Wollstonecraft, Godwin, E. R. Pennell.
" 146 21 The English Citizen, J. Cotton and J. Payne.
" 200 23-24 Russian Central Asia, H. Lansdell, D. D.
B. 20 18-19 Zoroaster, F. M. Crawford.
" 45 21 Ione, E. Lytton Lisdon.
" 56 22 My Lady Green Sleeves, H. Mathers.
" 57 12 The Heart of Jane Warner, F. Marryat.
" 85 7 Jenifer, Annie Thomas.
" 93 16 Tanglewood Tales, N. Hawthorne.
" 86 4-5 Don Quixote (Cervantes), Transl. by C. Jarvis

T. G. B. ATKINSON,
Librarian.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTH.

KEELAN—June 8, at 20, Canning-road, Allahabad, the wife of E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, Panjab Northern State Railway, Rawal Pindi, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—HITCHINS—June 25, at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, by the Rev. O Dene, Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne, M. D., to Edith, eldest daughter of Colonel H. Hitchins, R. A., retired.
MURPHY—June 21, at Mussoorie, Thomas Murphy, Postal Department, son of the late Captain Barnaby Murphy (Bengal Army), Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 66 years and 1 month.

DEATHS.

GRIERSON JACKSON—June 22, at Zephyr Hall, Mussoorie, William Evelyn, only son of William and Ethel Grierson Jackson, C. S., aged 2 years, 1 month, and 21 days.
HERBISON—June 21, at Landour, of typhoid fever, Mary Anne, the loving and affectionate wife of Sergeant Major W. J. Herbison, aged 27 years 11 months.
JONES—June 16, at Vythery, Wynaad, Thos. H. Jones, eldest son of the late F. Jones, Esq.
MARTIN—June 22, at No. 7, Russell-street, Florence Clare, aged 12 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885.

OUR Colombo correspondent, in a telegram anticipating the Chinese mail, mentions a rumour which would certainly have caused a considerable sepsation had it arisen while the question of peace or war was in the balance. In the European settlements in the Further East an alliance of England, China, and Japan against Russia is spoken of, and is apparently regarded as quite on the cards. Since the arrangement with Russia, contemplated by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, is to be carried out by the new Ministry, the question of alliances has no longer anything more than a theoretic interest. But the existence of the feeling of which the rumour is an evidence need not surprise us. The readers of the *Times* have during the last few months become aware of the existence of a very curious development of patriotic sentiment in those remote latitudes. While the French were bombarding towns and capturing blockade runners, and declaring rice to be contraband of war, the British Government preserved a strict neutrality which promised no compensation for the inconvenience undergone. Russia pressed against the Afghan frontier and kept every mind on the *qui vive* for weeks, and her cruisers ran from port to port and at Yokohama one of them actually trained out her guns at the British war vessel that was very naturally following in her wake wherever she went. Yet we did not declare war. The thing would have been so simple; if we did not compel Admiral Courbet to let the China trade prosper in peace, why did we not at least blow every Russian ship out of the water? It was instinctively felt that the interests of the Empire were not in good hands. This feeling found expression in a series of remarkable letters in the leading journal, to which it is pretty evident we ought to have attached more importance when they began to appear. From Hongkong, of all places in the world, the tocsin has been sounded in the ears of British statesmen. The able special correspondent of the *Times* has denounced the apathy and the blindness of the present consular service in the Further East, of the Indian Government and our Civil Service, and of the statesmen at home. None of them had read Professor Seeley's "Expansion of England" to any purpose or profit. In England there are only two statesmen, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster, who find anything better to talk about than domestic and parochial questions. The worst of it is, the bulk of our countrymen at home are no better than their blind guides. "The nation is profoundly ignorant of the supreme importance to Great Britain of that portion outside the mother country forming Great Britain, and especially that part of it forming our Eastern Empire." The result is that English influence, which was paramount, "has sunk to nearly the level of one of the minor European Powers having a stake in the East." We had no idea ourselves that things had come to this pass, but it is well to be aroused to a sense of the reality by the trumpet voice of a man who has certainly the courage of his convictions. This voice, though it certainly startles in its first notes, becomes very reassuring when the moment comes to show that the abyss, to the edge of which we have been led, may be bridged by a combination which far transcends in immensity and far-reaching possibilities the dreams of Alexander when pining for new worlds to conquer, or of General Bonaparte when planning to "take Europe in reverse" with the warlike myriads of the East. That some great thunderstroke of genius is necessary to save the situation becomes clear enough, it must be admitted, when we learn the whole bitter truth of the present state of things. While the statesmen at home show a "ludicrous timidity and dread of all action and responsibility," the whole of the diplomatic and consular services follow suit, with the result which is natural. "In India all zeal, all interest in any but domestic and financial questions, excellent in their way, are discouraged." In China and Japan it is the same. "The character of our consular service has been lowered and our influence reduced." Now all this, and much more, represents the belief which, there can be little doubt, prevails in Hongkong and through the remoter East. The Empire is going to the devil, and nothing can save it but the general coming to the front of the remoter communities, whose superior energy and talent for political combination, acting as a centrifugal force, have sent them from the decaying centre to its brighter confines. We are informed, and there is no reason to doubt the fact, that the non-official residents in China are wanting in energy and even in capacity, and that "a ludicrous timidity and sluggish execution of duties" are the only passports to a successful career. The Germans make the maps, and the explorations which our representatives are too depressed to trouble themselves about. The Germans and the Russians are pre-eminently better supplied in the matter of information than we are. Our influence has gradually decayed throughout the whole East, and we are in a very bad way indeed.

However, we are not asked to mourn like men without hope. In the Further East, where all is so full of gloom, there is a silver lining to the cloud. The Chinese have been for years past slowly arming, and they have got together in the northern provinces an army which is so well disciplined, so well armed, and so efficiently organised that it was deemed far too precious to waste upon the French in the recent campaigning in Tongking and Formosa. For French troops, militia and coolies levied for the occasion were good enough; but real troops were reserved for a more formidable foe, namely, the Russian interlopers on the northern confines of the Celestial Empire. Russia, it is pointed out with much force, showed a consciousness of danger on the side of China when she evacuated Kuldja, rather than risk a war with that Empire. Russian officers are quite alive to the fact that the Chinese could throw such numbers of men across the frontier into the contiguous provinces that it would be next to impossible to resist them. What then might not be expected of an Anglo-Chinese alliance against the Russians? Clearly Russia would be overmatched by numbers on the side of China, and on the side of England by the superiority of maritime and monetary resources. Add to the Chinese alliance another with Japan—a Power which is jealous of Russian designs upon the Corea. Here is a combination which will certainly promise great results. British officers organising and leading the countless millions of China and Japan, could overrun Russian territories in that side of the world. And better still, the enormous resources thus placed at our disposal would enable us to talk firmly to the French in Tongking and Cambodia, and bring them to a sense of the obligations of treaties. There will be no doubt whatever as to which would be then the dominating influence in the Further East. This is the vision which unfolds before us. It is dazzling, it must be allowed. Some of our contemporaries have been so dazzled by it that they have failed to observe any symptoms of unreality which mar its perfect outline. That such possibilities are seen and believed in by the non official residents in the remoter East is in certain respects satisfactory. It shows that, however exaggerated the language in which they give vent to their feelings of vexation at the long continuance of a prudent and reserved policy, they do not by any means despair of the fortunes of England. They conjure up, even in their repining, pictures of new conquests and decisive triumphs greater than any which have yet illustrated our island story.

But we hope it will not be taken amiss if we point out that the policy of arming and organising the countless hordes of Eastern Mongols to hunt the Russians from the Amoor—to say nothing of the French in Tongking—would be one akin to the devices of those who in the mediæval times used to purchase the obedience of some powerful demon for twenty years, forgetting that at the end of the term the said demon would take them round the waist and carry them down the crater of the nearest volcano. Does any one suppose that the Chinese, having been once taught the secret of the strength which lies in overwhelming masses, would rest content with the recovery of the Amoor territory and of Tongking? In this telegram to hand from Colombo, it is announced that the Chinese Government has protested against our occupation of Port Hamilton; this announcement precedes the statement that rumours of an alliance between Great Britain, China, and Japan are rife. We must not lose sight of the facts of the situation. Once we had been instrumental in teaching the Chinese how to bring their countless numbers to bear successfully against other European Powers, our own turn would inevitably come. The protest about Port Hamilton is in itself an indication of what would follow; Hongkong would form an item in a future protest, and perhaps a very secondary item. Baron Hubner, who passed through India little more than a year ago after a tour through China, recently gave a lecture at Vienna, in which he set forth a number of facts which are generally ignored, but which in his view portend the gravest danger not only to European ascendancy in the East, but even to the survival of European civilisation, and the Christianity on which it is based. This alarmist view may be regarded as the antithesis of the expectations based on an Anglo-Chinese alliance. Baron Hubner points to the fact that the efforts of the Europeans to open up China have so far produced the unexpected, but very portentous, result of letting out the Chinese, who had from old tradition been content to stay within the bounds of the Empire. Now they swarm over the neighbouring lands; they go to Australia and threaten to oust the labour of the European race; in America that danger became so pressing that a law was passed to exclude them. Singapore, where a few years ago there were scarcely any Chinese, is now practically a Chinese colony, the Celestials outnumbering all other inhabitants, and the invasion still continuing. In China itself the Europeans are fast losing what little foot-hold they ever acquired. Chinese merchants are thrusting out the English and the Germans, and the steamboat services in the Chinese seas are owned and managed by the local capitalists. The real movement of aggression, according to all appearances, is only about to begin. Twenty or thirty years ago no Chinaman thought of going abroad. Only the inhabitants of certain provinces have as yet learned that there are fields abroad where they may earn a livelihood more easily than at home. When the population as a whole become acquainted with the fact, there will probably be an exodus on a far more momentous scale than that of the northern nations which submerged the Roman civilisation. Without subscribing to all which the Austrian statesman sets forth with great clearness and plausibility, we will do well to bear it in mind when we are asked to help to organise the four hundred millions of the Chinese race on a military footing. And while giving due attention to the possible outcome of so perilous a course, it will be well to consider whether the success to be aimed at, by the means indicated, would be so certain or speedy as seems to be assumed. We must not take it for granted that while the Chinese were fighting the French they kept their best troops out of the field, and carried on the operations in Tongking and Formosa with mere levies. The troops sent against the French were, no doubt, as good as the Pekin Government could send into the field. It would take a long time to train Chinese troops to fight European troops on anything like equal terms. That the lesson would be eventually learnt may be conceded, but while it was being learned what would happen? General Gordon, who knew what could be expected of Chinese troops, left Bombay for China to make Li Hung Chang aware of the risks to the Empire which would result from a war with Russia. He said at that time to the present writer that there was no comparison between the military force of the two Empires; that if the Chinese beat twenty thousand Russians, the only result would be that eighty thousand would replace them, for Russia had immense reserves, and China had none. There was raw material, but it would take a generation to organise it. China could oppose a protracted resistance to an invasion if the right system were adopted; but she could not fight Russia on the frontier on equal terms. Gordon proceeded to China, and succeeded in impressing this view of the matter on the Chinese Government. The conclusion is patent; that a Chinese alliance could not secure us a speedy and decisive superiority over Russia, even if there were any vital part of the Russian Empire in the extreme East which such an alliance could strike at. It would take several campaigns before the Chinese masses could be rendered capable of making their numerical superiority prevail in battle. And when that result was obtained, what would be the tenure of the influence of any European Power in China and Japan?

THE arrangement sanctioned by Government for a temporary location at Kaira of the new Appellate and Sessions Court for the districts of Kaira and Panch Mahals appears likely to prove unfortunate to the large number of suitors in those districts who have to resort to that court, as well as to Government. To suitors and witnesses it is inconvenient and troublesome to be obliged, especially in the rainy season, to go all the way from their homes to Kaira—a place out of reach of the railway. To the Government it is equally inconvenient, inasmuch as the ponderous records now lying in Ahmedabad will have to be taken away from the record-room and removed to Kaira. Government, it appears, had no objection to allow the court to remain at Ahmedabad as a temporary measure; but it was pointed out that a technical difficulty stood in the way of such temporary location. The law requires that the Senior Assistant Full Power Judge shall hold his court within the limits of the district over which the court's jurisdiction extends. But this technical difficulty admits of being easily got over, and much hardship and inconvenience to suitors would be overcome by the local Government obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to designate the Court of the Senior Assistant Judge of Kaira and Panch Mahals as the Court of the Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, until such time as Government has been able to provide a permanent local habitation for the court. This simple change in designation is not, we understand, likely to affect the business of the court in any way. The Joint Judge will do the same work at Ahmedabad as he may be expected to do at Kaira, with this additional advantage, that suitors from even the remote corners of the Kaira and Panch Mahal districts will find it very easy to run up to Ahmedabad by rail; whereas to go to Kaira they must necessarily get down at Mehmedabad, and travel by bullock cart all the way to Kaira. Moreover, the heavy arrears of the District Court of Ahmedabad are likely to be more speedily worked off by the Joint Judge's Court being stationed at Ahmedabad rather than at Kaira, by the fact of the pleaders' services being more easily available at Ahmedabad than at Kaira. The removal of the Senior Assistant Judge's Court to Kaira, besides causing the inconveniences pointed out, would entail extra expenditure on Government, amounting, it is calculated, to between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 a year. It will necessitate the appointment of a separate nazir, a separate head-clerk, and a separate record keeper. A great deal of this extra expenditure would be saved if the court were stationed at Ahmedabad, where it could work with the present staff attached to the District Court. It seems to us that the purposes of the Retrenchment Resolution of the Government of India could not be better carried out than by consulting the interests of economy in this arrangement about the location of the Senior Assistant Judge's Court. On all accounts, therefore, it appears that the present temporary location of the court at Ahmedabad will benefit all parties concerned. It will suit the convenience of suitors and witnesses resorting to the court—a most important consideration in any arrangement about the locality of a court. It will also render more easily available the help of the pleaders. It will facilitate the working of arrears of court work, and, above all, it will result in a saving to Government which ought not to be a matter of indifference to the Financial Department. We trust therefore that Government will see their way to an arrangement which will be considered suitable by all parties concerned. We hear that petitions and telegrams praying for the stationing of the court at Ahmedabad have been sent to Government from all parts of the Kaira and Panch Mahal districts.

THE announcement that the Russian Government were about to send a permanent diplomatic agent to Calcutta would have been made much of had it not been contradicted almost as soon as it was made. Scarcely less attention will be awakened by the much more probable announcement that the French Government have appointed Dr. F. J. Harmand Consul-General for the Republic at Calcutta. Dr. Harmand has already had a somewhat distinguished career in the consular and diplomatic service of France, his most responsible appointment thus far having been that of Civil Commissioner with the French forces in Anam, and subsequently that of Minister at the Court of Hué. It was he, in fact, who negotiated the Treaty of Hué, after the bombardment of the river forts. It has possibly not been without a purpose that the French Government have selected as their representative at the seat of Government in India an Agent who has an intimate and practical acquaintance with the politics of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Despite his title of Consul-General, people will be disposed to look upon Dr. Harmand rather as a diplomatic than as a purely consular agent.

THE DEEPENING OF ADEN HARBOUR.

THE following is the reply of the Secretary of State to the memorial relating to the harbour of Aden, to which we referred on Saturday:—

India Office, S.W., 20th May, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo submitting a memorial signed by certain companies and other firms engaged in the Shipping Trade between this country and India, urging the deepening of the Inner Harbour at Aden so as to enable vessels of deep draught to enter, remain afloat, and leave at all states of the tide.

In reply I am instructed by Lord Kimberley to acquaint you, for the information of the memorialists, that the subject of the improvement of Aden Harbour has lately been before him, and that he has recently requested the Government of India to consider the steps necessary for establishing a Harbour Trust for the Port in question on which the commercial community shall be suitably represented, and to which shall be entrusted the duties of administering the Port Funds and carrying out needful improvements.

I am to add that, in forwarding a copy of the memorial to the Government of India, Lord Kimberley will suggest that, should there be any delay in establishing a Port Trust, the authorities at Aden might be instructed to proceed as early as practicable with such dredging operations as may appear to be requisite.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. K. CROSS.

C. M. NORWOOD, Esq., M.P., &c., &c., &c., House of Commons.

THE LOSS OF THE COPELAND ISLES.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.

THE British India s. s. Goalpara, Captain Macguinness, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning with the captain (Mr. James Fergusson) and twenty-five officers and men of the British barque Copeland Isles, which was totally lost off Coompta about the 10th inst. The Copeland Isles left Rangoon on the 1st of April with a cargo of about 1,150 bags of rice and some timber. She lay at anchor for six days off China Bauckeer, and then proceeded on her voyage to Bombay. Down the Gulf of Martaban she experienced S. W. and S. S. W. winds, and after a tedious voyage passed through the Ten Degree Channel. Thence she met S. to S. W. winds, until the Chagos Islands were reached. Then the Copeland Isles was blown about for three days in the S. E. trade winds, vainly trying to get to the westward to catch the S. W. monsoon current. The wind blowing from the west headed the ship off to the Laccadive Islands, where after getting about 12° 50' North latitude a severe gale sprung up. On the 6th June the gale commenced with heavy squalls and rain, and winds from the N. W., and continued so for two or three days with increasing force of a cyclonic character. Mountainous seas broke over the ship, smashing and washing away everything moveable on deck. It was noticed about this time that the barque commenced making a great deal of water, which seemed to be increasing, though the pumps were kept going constantly. Captain Fergusson then put his ship before the wind and ran through the Laccadive Reefs in the hope of getting better weather eastward, as the ship was labouring and straining very heavily, and he feared she would not stand it. Matters, however, became worse. All the sails were lost or blown to shreds, and he had to jettison the cargo, still keeping the pumps at work night and day. In fact everything was done to save the ship. The crew being all lascars, with two European officers—the first and second mates—over them, lost heart completely, and were quite useless. They, it is said, began crying, and refused to make an effort to resist what they deemed their fate. Seeing his critical position, with everything at variance and in such fearful weather, Captain Fergusson was driven to use threats towards the lascars, kindness failing to induce them to exert themselves to keep the boat afloat; and by this means he compelled them to resume work at the pumps. Eventually all recourse to pumping failed. There being about seven or eight feet of water in the wells, and the cargo was completely submerged. The water having swollen the rice, some of the bags burst, and the loose rice was drawn up with the water in the pumps and choked them. On the 10th Captain Fergusson called all hands together, and explaining to them their critical position, told them he had decided to abandon the ship. The water increased in the well two feet, and more cargo was thrown overboard. Two of the boats had been destroyed by the waves, but two remained, and he determined to take to them. The chief officer, Mr. Sayd, embarked in one, with half the crew and some provisions; while the captain took the remainder in the other boat. The weather was still very boisterous, and the sea continued to break in huge waves over the ship. One of these added further to the troubles of the half-distracted crew by smashing one of the two boats as it was being lowered. To prevent a like fate happening to the other boat and cutting off their only means of escape, oil and ghee were poured over the side to smooth the waters. This precaution answered its purpose very well; and the lifeboat, about 25 feet in length, was safely launched. Provisions stored in a sea chest had previously been placed in the boat, with some fresh water, a set of nautical instruments, and a chart of the coast. But when half the crew had left the ship the captain saw that the boat could not with any hope of safety hold them all, unless the provisions were sacrificed. He had accordingly to throw the sea chest overboard. The lifeboat, thus lightened, was made to seat the whole crew. There was a frightful sea running at the time the ship was abandoned, and a hard gale was blowing from the W. N. W. The well contained over 11 feet of water, and the barque was rapidly sinking and was submerged to within two planks of the gunwale. To diminish the insecurity of the boat the captain had canvas tacked on the gunwales to keep the sea from breaking on it. The position at the time of leaving the vessel was, according to the captain's calculation by dead reckoning, 12° 50' North Latitude and 73° 13' E. Longitude.

On the evening of the 10th June Captain Fergusson, with his two officers and a disheartened crew of twenty-three lascars, thus started for the Carwar coast, 100 miles away, with no food of any description save about five ounces of flour and very little drinking water. The monsoon weather was apparently at its height. The unfortunate voyagers met with furious squalls of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and their little vessel had to be headed through most formidable billows. For three days and two nights they were tossed about at the mercy of the waves. They subsisted on a small allowance of flour, served out once a day. Even this had been reached by the salt water, but it was mixed with a ration of fresh water, also served out carefully from their scanty store. Fortunately, there was abundance of rain, or they must have suffered greatly from thirst. Their cramped positions forbade all thought of rest, and the only movements permitted were those necessitated by baling. As the rain fell, it was collected in a blanket rigged as a sail, and was sucked therefrom by some of the crew. Others had pieces of canvas which they allowed to soak in the downpour, in order that they might afterwards assuage their thirst. Curiously enough, the captain's boy hid away in the boat three hundred cigars and about ten pounds of tobacco before the ship was finally abandoned. This was a perfect godsend to the men, among whom the store was divided, a cigar and a little tobacco falling daily to each and serving at any rate to keep away the pangs of hunger. The crew suffered much from the constant exposure to the sea and the bad weather. Many became troubled with swollen legs and bad eyes, and boils broke out all over their bodies. It is stated by the captain that the soles of the feet of several of the men became so hardened and chipped through exposure that they used to break pieces of flesh off. One or two not being able to stomach the tobacco, substituted pieces of their own flesh so obtained, and greatly relished these morsels. Hardship and privation told so much on the men that, when ordered to keep baling the water out of the boat, they refused to do so on the ground that if they had to die they might as well die at sea as on shore. However, with promises and threats Captain Fergusson prevailed on them to do as they were bid; and on the night of the 13th they were rewarded by the sight of Netrum

TELEGRAMS.

THE CYCLONE IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

RESCUING A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 27.

The steamer Diomed, which has arrived from Aden at Colombo, has saved 25 shipwrecked sailors in the Gulf of Aden.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 27.

The steamship Diomed arrived this morning. She was caught in the cyclone on the 3rd instant. The crew escaped with their bare lives. Her steering gear was washed away, and she was completely at the mercy of a sea which every one agrees in describing as terrific in the extreme.

She put back into Aden to refit. On her way to Aden she picked up 32 Arabs from floating spars, who proved to be the captain, crew, and passengers of a native craft bound to Mecca. Their vessel had gone down in the cyclone.

THE INSURRECTION IN BADAKSHAN.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF TREASURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 27.

Reports from Kabul state that the insurrection against Sirdar Abdullah Khan was got up by Isa Khan and his Russian allies. It is also stated that Isa Khan's son has gone to Khanabad, and seized the treasure valued at one million sterling, belonging to the Amir Abdul Rahman.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT LAHORE.

Sullivan, who was charged with causing the death of the chowkidar of the Government Press, was tried at the Chief Court yesterday and to-day, when the trial resulted in a fiasco. Out of a jury of nine, six were for acquittal, upon which the judge discharged the jury, ordering a new trial.

THE MONSOON IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JUNE 26.

Heralded by eccentric weather and gales during the last two or three weeks, the monsoon burst here last night with a rainfall till morning. Forty cents were registered previously, and forty-two during to-day. The weather is cloudy, and the skies are overcast. The rain came pouring down in the evening in grand monsoon style. The rain continues, with high winds and thunder.

NEWS FROM BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 27.

The Tounghoo section of the Sittang State Railway opens for traffic on Wednesday.

Six European soldiers who left Tounghoo by boat for Rangoon last week are believed to have been drowned. Their bodies were seen some days since near Pegu. They have not since been heard of.

The Burmese Governor Shoaydan between Mandalay and Bhamo armed the inhabitants against dacoits, and succeeded in killing 25, and arresting 20, who were afterwards executed.

A capitation tax, which is expected to realise two lakhs, is being raised in Mandalay. A part of the proceeds will be used for paying European employés who are to be discharged.

The Permanent Ambassador to France leaves Mandalay with an establishment next week.

The French Consul has issued invitations to the foreign residents to a garden party on the occasion of the Fête Nationale.

THE COMMAND OF RATTRAY'S SIKHS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel Waterfield, of the 2nd B.I., gets the command of Rattray's Sikhs at Agra.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

The number of persons from Central Asia passing through Peshawar to Mecca is more than usually large this year.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Boundary Commission, on the 12th June, were encamped thirteen miles up the Sinjao stream, with the cavalry five miles further on, at Kushrobat. On the 19th they marched *en route* for Kurrukh, being on the 20th at Dashekh.

The health of the Commission is reported to be excellent. The heat, to alleviate which there is no regular rainy season, is increasing.

Typhoid fever is prevalent in Herat, and is reported to have appeared among the Russian [illegible] at Penjdeh.

[illegible] rumour that the Yulatan Governor of Penj[illegible] is dead, is not yet confirmed.

A virulent form of fever has proved very fatal among the Jamahedees. Dr. Owen will take an early opportunity of diagnosing it.

THE EURASIAN COLONIES AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

To-day Dr. Duncan, acting Director of Public Instruction, Mr. F. Rowlandson, solicitor, the Rev. R. E. Feast, and Major Coaker are visiting the Eurasian colonies near Bangalore, and will prepare a report on them.

A DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND HIS SALARY.

Mr. Blake, Deputy Collector of Customs here, whose salary was reduced by two hundred rupees per mensem in July, 1882, has to-day, after appealing to the Secretary of State, received all arrears.

THE HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT.

The Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowla Bahadur leaves Madras to-morrow, arriving at Hyderabad about the same time as His Highness the Nizam, who leaves Ooty to-morrow.

FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY OF PEACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 27.

The China mail notifies the signature of the treaty of peace between France and China at Tientsin on the 9th inst., and the resumption of the rice trade. Chinese Consuls have been appointed at Saigon and the Annamese towns.

CHINA AND PORT HAMILTON.

The Pekin authorities protest against the British occupation of Port Hamilton. The latter are laying down a telegraph cable to Shanghai.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Rumours are rife of a proposed alliance between Great Britain, Japan, and China.

THE FOOD CROPS IN CHINA.

Bad accounts have been received of all food crops in China. Great destitution prevails, and the outlook is gloomy.

THE TELEPHONE IN CHINA.

The telephone has been laid from Tientsin to Taku.

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES IN KASHGARIA.

The political troubles in Kashgaria are growing serious, and are causing much anxiety. Troops are being despatched to the north.

THE CHINA TEA SEASON.

Tea shipments from Hankow are limited to small arrivals from the interior.

At Foochow the differences regarding tea with the foreign merchants have not been settled. There are large arrivals of tea, but no sales are made.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

It is stated that Colonel Chapman succeeds Sir Charles Macgregor in November, when the latter's term of departmental service ends.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Furloughs:—Captain J. Lynch, 184 days; Surgeon-Major Kelly, six months.

Captain Urmston and Lieutenant Picot officiate as Sub-Assistants in the Transport Department.

Brigadier-General Dandridge is appointed to a Divisional Command.

Colonel F. Norman is appointed to the Brigade Staff temporarily.

Major John Randal Wilmer is promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. Roberts is placed on temporary half-pay.

Lieutenant O. Wade gets an appointment on Military works.

Mr. G. Spankie, Compiler of the Law Reports, Allahabad, has six months' leave. Mr. A. Strachey officiates.

Mr. J. Hewitt is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Surgeon Frenchman, of Thayetmyo, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Burma.

Surgeon Hawkins, of the Bengal Lancers, is deputed on duty on the Sind-Pishin Railway.

Surgeon Cleghorn, Allahabad, acts as Surgeon and Superintendent of the General Hospital, Calcutta.

Mr. Beverley is appointed Judge of the High Court, Calcutta. Mr. Justice Cunningham has obtained two months' privilege leave, cancelling his furlough, and also the officiating appointment given to Mr. Hart.

The services of Major Baird, of the Survey, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

The services of Major Mosley, Beluchistan, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major F. Home officiates as Chief Engineer to the Government of the North-West Provinces during the leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes.

Major F. Corbett officiates for Major Home.

The services of Mr. H. Smallman, Civil Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. A. Pope, of the State Railways, is transferred under the Director-General of Railways.

Mr. C. Keene is posted to the Bengal Establishment.

The transfer of Mr. J. Mills is cancelled.

Revised rules regarding ecclesiastical matters are published at great length in the *Gazette of India*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph, stating that the basis of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury's Government will be a close union with Austria, Germany, and Italy.

(Via Suez.)

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Baron Henry de Worms has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Morley has declined the peerage offered to him.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Earl Donoughmore has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

A baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. Errington.

THE FRENCH CONSULATE AT CALCUTTA.

PARIS, JUNE 26.

Dr. F. J. Harmand has been appointed Consul-General for France at Calcutta.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 27.

The cholera is increasing in Spain; eleven hundred cases and five hundred and forty-seven deaths occurred to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 28.

The s.s. Surat, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day; and the s.s. Chusan, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 8 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 27.

French mail steamer Djimnah, from China, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 28.

H. M. S. Bacchante and Reindar, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		76⅛
4½ ,,		78¼
3 ,,	Consols for account	99⅜
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	101¼
4 ,,	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		49 3-16.

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrivals.—Euryalus and Scotsman.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	34,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	43,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	11,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	915,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	63,000	,,
,, ,, Cotton in London	25,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Communication via Tavoy to Bangkok right but still imperfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 27.

10 p.m.	83·3

SUNDAY, June 28.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	84·9

THE incoming mail-steamer, the Surat, having been detained in the Canal, the mail from England this week will be at least four days late. The Surat left Aden yesterday morning; she may be expected to arrive in Bombay by Friday or Saturday.

ALREADY a sum of about Rs. 12,000 has been collected, through the exertions of Mr. N. R. Ranina, towards the fund which was started some time ago with the object of perpetuating the services of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C.I.E. H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, and H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur are among the princes who have come forward with handsome contributions to recognise Mr. Nowrozjee's public career

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday a young Mahomedan named Abdool Curreem Shaik Adum was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury for the murder of his wife. He was living with his wife and mother-in-law in a room of a chawl at Kandawady. On the evening of the 11th April the prisoner and his relatives were sitting near the room, conversing together and smoking. He went to bed, and was followed by his wife. There was a light in the room; and as the door was left ajar for the purpose of admitting fresh air on a sultry evening, the mother-in-law from where she sat could see what was taking place in the room. The prisoner got up and stabbed his wife with a knife in the abdomen. A cry was raised, when he rushed out and jumped from the verandah into a narrow lane below. He was afterwards found there, lying on his back, apparently unable to get up, while he still held in his hand the knife with which he had stabbed his wife. He had a wound in his stomach, not a serious one; and it was supposed that he got it in his fall from the verandah. Both were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the wife died a couple of hours after admission. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, but the majority recommended the prisoner to mercy. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered on Saturday the judgment of the marine court of inquiry in regard to the foundering of the s. s. Seraglio, some 350 miles from Bombay. There was no evidence to show where the water came from into the ship; but the court considered it probable that the ship might have made water in the engine-room section by straining herself in the bad weather. The court was of opinion that if the donkey engine had been got to work at the time it was possible to do so, the water might have been kept down. Captain Wilson and the officers of the vessel, however, were held deserving of great credit for doing all they could to save the ship; and the court also commended the conduct of the crew, who had behaved well under trying circumstances.

PENDING the decision of the High Court on the petition of the accused in the Hyderabad defamation case, the Cantonment Magistrate has further adjourned the hearing of the summons until the 9th prox. The *Deccan Times* believes that, as the Chief Justice (Sir Charles Sargent) has expressed a decided opinion as to the advisability of transferring the trial to Bombay, the case will not after all be decided at Secunderabad. This depends of course, on the High Court ruling that it has any jurisdiction in the matter.

IN giving the names of the members of the Corporation who attended the meeting on Thursday, when a quorum could not be formed, we inadvertently omitted that of Mr. E. R. Freeborn.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Ajmere under date June 26:—"Heavy dust winds have been passing over this station for the last ten days, but the monsoon has now burst. We had two good showers yesterday and this evening, and it continues to rain. The weather is cool and salubrious.

FIFTY per cent. of the staff on the Bolan railway are now on the sick list with fever, dysentery, and sunstroke, while cholera prevails among the workmen. Most of the coolies from the Punjab have stampeded, as they could not stand the heat. Mr. O'Callaghan has been given permission by the Government to proceed with the work beyond Mach, and stop the lower part of the railway if he thinks fit. The reports from the Hurnai route also continue discouraging; the works on the lower 50 miles are quite deserted on account of the cholera and heat, and if the cholera does not abate soon work on the Sharigh and Chappar Rift sections will have to be stopped there, too, until the epidemic wave has passed.

LATEST reports from Herat show that the fortifications are proceeding rapidly, and that the Amir is really bent on doing his duty in the defence of the city. In addition to the arrival of the Kandahar troops, news has been received of the advance of reinforcements from Kabul itself by the direct route through the Hazara country. The reserve of Martini ammunition given by the Indian Government is also being radidly sent on by this route, the rifles, with the ordinary complement of cartridges, having already been passed forward.

THE circumstance of the reinforcements of arms and ammunition for Herat having been sent from Kabul by way of the Hazarajat, remarks the Allahabad paper, is one that should not escape notice. "It calls attention to the fact that there is a better and more important route between the two places than that of the Bamian passes or the roundabout way of Ghazni and Kandahar, and consequently that it is more then ever necessary that the Hazaras at least should not be allowed to gravitate to Russia. In view of such a possibility, Colonel Ridgeway, while he is on the spot, might well be permitted to pre-occupy the ground by interviewing the chiefs and establishing British influence among them from Kila Nau eastwards."

THE death is announced of Major C. B. Bogue, 1st Berkshire Regiment, at the Citadel Hospital, Cairo, on the 3rd instant.

IT is proposed to raise a memorial to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward G. G. Hastings, C. B., late Judicial Commissioner of Peshawar. "No words from us," remarks an up-country paper, "are required to justify the proposal. All who know aught of Colonel Hastings and his too-short life's work are aware that his services on the Afghan frontier merit such a recognition. The rarity of the distinction—a civil C. B.—granted to him on account of them shows how Government, at any rate, recognised the great results of his wisdom, tact, and courtesy in dealing with wild Afghan races, while his private character will appeal equally to his brother-officers of Commission. To the memory of such as Colonel Hastings a lasting memorial seems a work both just and wise—just in gratitude to him that is gone, and wise in encouragement of those that shall follow after."

IT is stated that the Bhutan Government have asked for guns and ammunition to enable them to repress the insurrection, but that the Government of India, true to their policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Bhutias, have been compelled to decline, with full due civility, to accede to any such request. The fighting does not seem to have been of a very bloody character, though an attempt has been made by the insurgents to besiege Ponakha, the capital. "In the case of Bhutan," remarks an up-country paper, "the policy of non-intervention is most certainly the wise one, for the Bhutias are in a chronic state of disturbance, and while there is nothing to be gained in their country, they have not of late years shown any disposition to trouble ours."

THE first reunion of the United Service Institution at Simla on Wednesday evening was a great success. Between thirty and forty members sat down to dinner, Colonel Chesney in the chair. General John Gordon, who intended introducing the topic of mountain warfare, was absent unavoidably, so Colonel W. Lambert Yonge, R.A., unfolded some of the mysteries of cryptography, and insisted on the necessity for the development of secret signalling in India—a subject which provoked some discussion and a difference of opinion. Colonel Crookshank then read a most interesting paper on followers in the field, his contention being that a great reduction of these non-combatants was absolutely necessary, as their number, averaging over one per fighting unit, was a source of weakness on service. In the discussion which followed all the speakers were agreed as to the necessity of a reduction, the only difficulty being the manner in which it could be effected.

PERSONS who believe in the healing value of mineral springs may be gratified to hear that such a spring has made a sudden appearance out of the side of a hill at Pusagatraga station in the Viziagapatam district. Crowds of natives are already flocking to the spring to bathe in the waters.

AT the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland in Edinburgh on the 1st instant, Professor Mitchell, Moderator, Dr. Allison (Edinburgh) presented reasons of dissent against the finding of the Assembly regarding the report of the Commissioners on the Calcutta Mission case. He dissented because he thought that the inquiry of the Commissioners was incomplete and partial; because the evidence produced by them was insufficient to warrant the conclusion arrived at by the Assembly regarding Mr. James Wilson and Miss Pigot; and lastly, because the resolution of the Assembly was fitted to compromise gravely the character of the Church of Scotland, and to damage the influence of its mission in India. Dr. Phin said he did not think they should put on record anything that stated that a judgment of the Assembly compromised the character of the Church. Sheriff Rhind remarked that from his long experience of the House he had not come to the conclusion that its judgments were infallible. He had never heard of reasons of dissent being refused. Dr. Phin said he had known dissents being refused when improper language was used. It was remarked that no improper language was used in Dr. Allison's statement. The subject then dropped.

WHEN all the reports come to hand concerning the recent war scare, and the spasmodic efforts of our colonial authorities to improvise, at the last moment, the defences that ought to have been ready long ago, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks they will be very instructive, but unsatisfactory, reading. There seems to have been a very small panic at Mauritius among other places, and Sir John Pope Hennessey did his best with such torpedoes as he had in store to protect the harbour from the anticipated descent of the three Russian cruisers, the Crayser, the Nayezanik, and the Skobeleff, which were said to be lying in wait in the neighbourhood, ready to swoop down upon the island on declaration of war, burn the town and shipping and evy a handsome contribution from the inhabitants. Most of the latter, if we may believe the correspondent of the *Republique Francaise*, made no secret of their desire to see England humbled. Their exultation, it seems, was "almost insolent," the majority being as French at heart as they are French in language and in origin.

THE anti-Semitic movement appears to be still strong in Austria. Great efforts have, for instance, been made to defeat Herr Schoner, the leader of the agitation, who sits for Waidhofen, in Lower Austria. The journals of Vienna, which are chiefly controlled by Jews, naturally detest him, and of late there has been an agreement never to mention his name. He was considered, therefore, a beaten man; but at the election recently it was found that 292 secondary electors had voted for him, against 113,—or, in other words, that he was elected by nearly three to one. The incident (remarks the *Spectator*) is of little importance; but it shows the lingering strength of a feeling which in Austria is a compound of old Catholic animosity and modern irritation at the power of wealth. In Prussia the agitation seems to be dying away; but in Russia and Roumania it revives on the smallest provocation, and always expresses itself, as it used to do in England, in direct physical violence.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* contains a highly interesting and amusing article on ragamuffins by Miss Dorothy Tennant. From one of these gentry, "Canon Southey," Miss Tennant obtained a considerable amount of valuable information. Among other things he supplied the complete *menu* of the most magnificent dinner the ragamuffin imagination can conceive of. It is certainly varied and ample:—"I'd begin with a cup of eels, a half-penny a cup hot, but cold a penny, 'cos then it's fixed stiff. Eel-pies is twopence, they are very good, but I'd sooner have bullock's heart, they cost eight-pence apiece; after that I think I'd have tripe, tripe and inions biled in milk; then sheep's head or cold biled beef, you gets it at the shop, two ounces at twopence-halfpenny. Greens is a half-penny, and pease-pudding a halfpenny; plum-pudding is a penny-halfpenny a slice, but I likes Lyons doorsteps at a halfpenny apiece just as well." Doorsteps, it is explained, are thick slices of bread and jam. The dinner is not elegant, but it is substantial, and certainly cheap. One shilling and fourpence (allowing four ounces of tripe and onions) is not extravagant for so much solid food. Canon Southey was a teetotaller, and preferred sherbet to all other drinks.

A PRESBYTERIAN deputation has waited on the Lord Lieutenant to protest against the continuance of the title "Church of Ireland" to the disestablished Church. The proceedings were private, and how the deputation fared has not been allowed to transpire.

PRIVATE advices received at Berlin from Rome state that, contrary to the Italian official communications on the subject, the situation of the Italian troops at Massowah is a very precarious one, gravely menaced as it is by the Abyssinians.

MRS. NOTTAGE, the widow of the late Lord Mayor, has received an intimation from Mr. Gladstone that, in acknowledgment of the position and services of her respected husband as Lord Mayor of London, Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction her assuming the title belonging to the wife of a knight. Mr. Gladstone added that he felt sure that the fitness of that honour would be acknowledged by the community in which he had hoped her husband was for long to move.

MILITARY NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Upper Nile to the *Morning Post*, complaining of inaccurate official statements in the House of Lords respecting the excellent qualities of the provisions served out to the troops. He says:—"The meat is fairly good, but the bread is the coarsest and worst I have seen; for weeks at a time there has been no sugar; the coffee bears no resemblance to, and has not the taste of, real coffee, and is almost undrinkable; the salt is what the natives collect in the desert, and is about half sand; fresh vegetables are seldom obtainable, about once a week a small quantity of beans are issued; a little lime-juice is served out daily; no jam exists now; not an atom of soap exists. As to clothing, every man received one pair of khakee trousers, but no coat, and the men are still wearing their old, dirty, worn-out garments, more suitable for winter. The men are not all hutted as yet, and none of the officers except the Staff."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. M. LLOYD, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment at Bombay, completes his five years as such on the 1st July. An up-country paper says:—"There is no certainty that he will revert to regimental employ, in spite of the rulings laid down by the Commander-in-Chief in India, for, as it has already been observed in these columns, 'once on the Staff always on the Staff' is the motto on the Bombay side, and successive appointments upwards are the rule, and not the exception." Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd first joined the Adjutant-General's Department in August, 1876, as Deputy Assistant, getting a friendly lift on 1st July, 1880. His regimental appointment is 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Grenadiers, to which he was appointed as late as June year before last.

ON and from the 1st July those colonels of the British service who obtained their lieutenant-colonelcy prior to the 1st October, 1877, and have reached the age of fifty-eight years will be compulsorily retired. This, however, does not apply to the Artillery or Engineers, either Imperial or Indian. This will affect those in command in Bengal, that of the Gwalior District, as Colonel G. T. Walker (local Brigadier-General) reached that age on the 7th June, but was allowed to hold on under the 59 year retirement clause. Colonel Walker on obtaining his lieutenant-colonel was within eleven days of thirty-two years' service, such ill-luck being due to his slow promotion in his old corps and subsequent exchange. When Adjutant of his first regiment he obtained with twelve years' service his company in the 22nd Regiment, from which he exchanged into the 12th Foot. He commanded the battalion now at Roorkee and Delhi from April, 1878, to September, 1882, when he obtained a brigade command, going first to Agra. The 8th Foot was not in the Crimea, but he served with it in the Mutiny; and during the last war in Afghanistan he commanded a flying column during the occupation of the Lughman Valley, and marched from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar. The vacancy is a British one.

IN supersession of the present arrangement under which Sub-Conductor J. McDermott has been paid a royalty of one rupee for each filter made after his design for portable camp filters, he has accepted an honorarium of Rs. 500 in full discharge of all future payments.

AT a European general court-martial held at Quetta, Private Walter Hales, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, arraigned for offering violence to his superior officer, for striking his superior officer, for resisting an escort whose duty it was to apprehend him, for escaping from continement, and for using insubordinate language to his superior officer, was found not guilty of the fourth charge, but guilty of the first, second, third, and fifth charges. The court sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year.

AT a European general court-martial held at Mhow, Private John Brown, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, was charged with having struck in the face with his clenched fist, knocked down, and kicked Sergeant Thomas Meynell, his superior officer, when as battalion orderly sergeant he was inspecting the defaulters on tattoo staff parade. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years.

In consideration of the great inconvenience felt by corps by the present rule that helmet allowance is only payable in arrears, *i.e.*, on the expiry of the two years for which the helmets are required to last, the Government of India have relaxed the rule. The allowance will in future be paid in advance to permit of officers commanding being placed in funds to provide the helmets.

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF for India having brought to notice that, under existing procedure, horses declare unfit by casting committees were retained by corps, sometimes for lengthened periods, until the remounts in replacement were received, it has been decied that the practice shall be at once discontinued. In future casting committees will be assembled in the spring of each year, and remounts will be issued in autumn. The necessary correction in the Royal Army Regulations giving effect to this ruling will shortly appear.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, June 27.—The barometer has risen slightly in Northern India, and greatest in the Punjab. It has fallen in Bombay. The pressure is lowest in Upper Sind. There is a shoulder of comparatively high pressure in Rajputana, characterising dry westerly winds. A storm reported yesterday off the Saddhesa advanced 150 miles north-westwards, bringing showers to Bengal and heavy rain at Saugor. There has been light rain in Rajputana, Central India, the N.-W. P., and the Punjab. Strong winds prevail in the Deccan, and moderate winds in Guzerat and the Central Provinces. Slight showers have fallen on the west coast. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island, 3½ inches; Roorkee, Ajmere, Morar, Darjeeling, Goonah, Mooltan, Chakrata, Lucknow, Allahabad, Hazaribagh, Pachmarhi, Neemuch, Jeypore, Indore, Mercara, Akyab, Sealkote, Ludhiana, Mussoorie, Burdwan, Calcutta, Fales Point, Seonee, Hoshungabad, and Goa, over ½ inch. Previously:—Mercara and Rai Bareilly, 3 inches; Jhansi and Pachmarhi, 2 inches; Murree, Calient, and Hamirpur, over 1 inch.

JUNE 28.—The barometer has fallen in the Northern Punjab, the northern districts of the Central Provinces, and Allahabad; it has risen elsewhere considerable. The Sunderbund storm has progressed north-westwards. The barometer is lowest at Allahabad. Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshungabad and Allahabad. Other reports from the storm area are wanting. There is cloudy showery weather, and the temperature has risen in Bengal. No rain has fallen in the Punjab, except on the hills. There is strong wind with overcast sky at Bombay. There is less cloud in the peninsula and no rain, except slight showers in Cochin. Rain to-day:—Hoshangabad, 6 inches; Allahabad, 3 inches; Rangoon, Dacca, Bhagalpore, Simla, and Cochin, one inch; Saugor Island, 1½ inch. Yesterday, Cawnpore, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	4 5	3 12	3 90	4 29
June 26 Friday	0 4	.....	.....	0 1
,, 27 Saturday	0 14	0 35	0 31	0 15
,, 28 Sunday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 5
Total	4 23	3 47	4 21	4 49
Corresponding date last year	13 10	14 6	14 30	13 0

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST

(June 28, 1885.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·567	91·5	SW	23	0·00
Surat	·650	88·5	W	Strong	0·02
Bombay	·733	85·0	WSW	28	0·01
Ratnagherry	·792	84·4	W	16	0·33
Karwar	·825	84·0	W	Fresh	0·22
Mangalore	·861	77·9	WNW	12	1·50
Calicut	...	..	..	...	..
Cochin	·894	84·4	SW	Fresh	1·01
Masulipatam	·699	92·3	NW	22	0·01
Madras	·755	92·3	W	12	0·00
Negapatam	·806	90·8	SW	6	0·00

THE FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. SERAGLIO.

JUDGMENT OF THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered on Saturday the judgment of the Marine Court of Inquiry appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the s.s. Seraglio some 350 miles from Bombay.

Mr. Cooper, having given a full summary of the evidence given by the captain and other officers of the vessel, said:—After a careful consideration of the evidence, the court is of opinion that the loss of the s.s. Seraglio was in consequence of her making more water in her engine stoke-hole compartments than the engines and the crew were able to discharge, and therefore it was necessary to abandon the ship on the 13th instant, when she was about 350 miles to the westward of Bombay. From the evidence it appears that the s.s. Seraglio, after meeting a cyclone on the 2nd June up to the abandonment of the ship on the 13th June, made no water from the deck. All the hatches, ventilators, skylight, doors, &c., were properly secured, and received no damage. She had two water ballast tanks which had no communication with the holds, and four watertight bulkheads which divided the ship into four watertight compartments. Three of them had sluices, and one was closed with a watertight tunnel door. There were communicating pipes with all these six places from the engine-room. The water appeared to be gaining in the ship in the engine and stokehole compartments, and there is no evidence forthcoming as to where that water came from. The engines were unable to reduce it, and it appears to have gradually gained upon them, until the fires were extinguished. The court considers the engineers might have got the donkey boiler on deck applied to the donkey pump, when they would have been able to have connected the donkey with the pumps, as that might have kept the water down and enabled them to keep the fires lighted in the main boilers; and that they might also have secured the stoke-hole plates, after they had been first displaced by water. The court can only think that the ship may possibly have strained herself in the engine-room section and have taken water in there; but the court considers it very extraordinary that the water should have got into the ballast tanks and the two forward holds, and thinks it probable that it may have got there in consequence of the communicating pipes from the engine-room being damaged during the bad weather. The court are of opinion that Captain Wilson deserves much credit for the manner in which he managed his ship during the two cyclones he encountered; and that he and his officers are deserving of very great credit for the way in which they conducted themselves in saving all hands in one boat, and in bringing them a distance of 350 miles through a boisterous sea safely to port.

THE FOUNDERING OF A NATIVE CRAFT.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY assembled at the Fort Police Court on Saturday to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the buttel Dowlut Pursad on or about the 15th June. The court consisted of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. W. Watson, master of the s.s. Northern, and Mr. W. Stephen, master of the s.s. Altmore. The master of the s. s. Dacca picked up on the 15th inst. eight of the crew and five passengers. The Dowlut Pursad appears to have been bound for Bombay from Zanzibar, and was laden with cowries and wood. Mr. Little, solicitor to Government, directed the inquiry.

Ludha Heerjee nacoda, stated that he had no certificate, and never had had one. The Dowlut Pursad was a buttel with two masts and of 69 tons. He had been two years in her, but this was his first voyage as a nacoda. He left Zanzibar about 36 days ago. The cargo, which consisted of shells, baskets, cocoanuts, and jungle and ebony wood, was not too much for the boat. It was stowed in the hold. The crew consisted of eight men, and there were five passengers. The buttel was a new one; all her equipments were in order. Everything went on well after Zanzibar was left; but on the fifth day there were a heavy sea and much rain. The sails were blown to pieces, and some of the cargo was thrown overboard. On the twelfth day after this another heavy storm was met, completely obscuring the sun. The storm continued for five days, and the buttel drifted about in it all that time. Her hold got quite full of water, the mast had to be cut away, and the rudder got broken. The salt water spoilt all the food, and the crew and passenger subsisted on limes and cocoanuts. A large quantity of water came in from the bottom. He could not say whether she sprung a leak, but water came in through the seams. She appeared to be sinking, and as nothing could be done, they began to offer up their prayers. At this critical moment they sighted a steamer at some distance, and by waiving their clothes attracted her attention. They were then taken on board the steamer. No one was lost. One dog and three sheep were left in the buttel. The last he saw of the buttel was her drifting away. They arrived in Bombay the next day. He could not say how far he was from Bombay when they were picked up. They had done all they could to keep the water out with three buckets they had. He could not discover where the leak was, as the shells were stowed in the holds. The cargo had not been properly stowed, and it used to shift about in the hold with the force of the water. Nobody remained on deck because of the weather. The tiller was then tied, and the crew kept below for seven days, during which time no one went on deck for a single moment. They had three or four charts of the African and Madagascar coast. He had been nacoda once before, and was mate and nacoda in one on this voyage. Lights were only kept up to the time of the storm. If the steamer had but come two hours later, they would have gone down in the buttel. Everything was lost in her.

The serang and three calassees were then examined as also two of the passengers, and the agent to whom the boat was consigned.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMENS' RELIEF FUNDS.

THE following further contributions are acknowledged by Messrs. Green and Read on behalf of the fund for the s. s. Speke Hall:—

	Rs. as.
Dowager Lady Jamsetjee	25 0
W. E. C.	10 0
A Friend (through Mr. Greaves)	10 0
F. F. MacCartie	10 0
T. A. Walker	10 0
H. A. Vincent, 2nd C. I. Horse	20 0
Mr. Chance	5 0
Captain Dixon	20 0
Mr. Pendlebury	10 0
J. H. L.	10 0
J. L. G.	50 0
W. P.	5 0

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

THE H

the object of my visit, and dreaded the complaints of the Israelites. Upon hearing the latter part of my little speech they appeared well content. The Israelites ceased their complaints and engaged in a desultory conversation. They had nearly all made journeys to Bokhara, Samarkand, and India, and been educated at Herat, where two schools of theirs exist. Their notions respecting Europe are less childish than those of the Turkomans. They take an interest in the condition of their co-religionists in other countries, are aware of the existence of Rothschild, and say that he lends money to the Caliph himself. At the moment of parting an old man found means to apprise me in secret that a horseman had the day before started in all haste for Penjdeh in order to announce my advent to the Afghans, and that the English often sent to Yulatan Afghan and Sarik emissaries to gather news about the acts and deeds of the Russians.

"The Khans spent the whole evening in drawing up a petition demanding Russian naturalisation for the natives of Yulatan. The chiefs attached their seals to it. Our departure was fixed for the next morning. Sary Khan and the delegates of the tribes set out for Merv, leading with them Ahmed Shah as prisoner. My escort and I departed for Penjdeh. This was the 8th of *May*, (*sic*, evidently March.) My people were very slow in their preparations for departure, and it was only towards nine o'clock in the morning that I took eave of my hosts, making a present to Sary Khan of a sum of 50 krans. I had previously made inquiries as to whether it was better to purchase a gift for the Khan or give him cash. The reply was: "The Turkomans are poor; the money will be most acceptable." This may be considered a general rule, but more especially at Yulatan than elsewhere. The population is very needy. There is an utter lack of blood horses, their weapons are pitiable, even those possessed by their chiefs. It was a Thursday, market day, that we departed, traversing, as we did so, the whole length of the bazaar. There was a vast crowd of the native population who followed us a considerable distance examining us closely. The objects exposed for sale in the bazaar were a few worthless nags, meat, hay, faggots of thorns in guise of combustibles, pieces of felt and coarse stuffs of home manufacture. On issuing from the little fort the route at first runs along an irrigation canal, then between two parallel canals. These canals do not here bear the name of *aryks* but of *noon khans* (new house, new locality). The two canals of which I speak are the most important of the whole system of irrigation in the oasis of Yulatan. The sands border them to the west at a distance varying from 200 to 800 yards. The entire strip of cultivable land between the river and the sands does not exceed in any part a verst-and-a-quarter to two versts. It is the same on the other side of the river. Along the route are to be seen many ruins of ancient fortifications which nobody thinks of restoring. The road is practicable for camels, and still more so for horses. Small bridges are everywhere thrown over the canals. A carriage road might be advantageously established nearer to the limits of the desert. The cultivated fields and the irrigation channels would be thereby avoided. In the month of March most of these channels were still dry and the inhabitants were occupied in repairing them. At nine versts from Yulatan is situate the hamlet of Kourdjoukli where we halted for the night. I said farewell to the son of Sary Khan, who had accompanied me thus far, and I went to visit, on the right bank of the Murghab, eight versts to the south, the ruins of the dyke of Sultan Bend, which fed with water the Merv of antiquity. I had given orders that none should follow me except two Tekkes and two Saryk Sirdars, but all the Tekkes in my suite asked to accompany me, not caring to remain alone with the Saryks. My reply was a categorical refusal, as I did not wish to show evidence of distrust towards the Saryks, and I confided them to the care of my host. After riding two versts along the bank we forded the Murghab. The current was tolerably strong and the water reached our horses' girths. Recent rains had caused a considerable rise. According to the natives of Kourdjoukli it was but the day before horses had waded across knee-deep. In ascending on the right bank we skirted for some considerable time the river, and ended by entering on the high road which leads from Merv to Penjdeh. At certain points of this road one perceives Schekhr-oroon-Khana or Sultan Yab, *i. e.*, the canal which conducted the water from Sultan-Bend to Bagram Ali. The canal is fairly well preserved despite the very rapid incline of its banks. Three versts (two miles) from the ford are situate the earthen works of Medemyi Khan. When marching from Merv against Penjdeh this Khan constructed entrenchments of this kind wherever his troops encamped. The excavations of these works continue to be seen along the entire route. On our return from Bend-y-Sultan we found the river still more swollen (by a foot-and-a-half at the least). We again succeeded in finding a ford, but this time the water mounted to half the height of the horses, and the current was so strong that we were thoroughly drenched before reaching the opposite bank. Upon our return we found that everybody was informed of our visit. We everywhere saw numerous groups assembled to see the first Feringhi who had ventured into these parts. The dwelling of my host was soon surrounded by the inquisitive, who pierced holes in the felt walls of the tent to spy what was passing inside. A large fire was lighted for me, and my saturated habiliments were carefully put to dry. The crowd soon began to invade the tent. The intruders, however, showed themselves amiable and well disposed. It was evident that at Yulatan the coming of the Russians caused more sincere joy than at Merv.

"One of the Jew traders of the day before rejoined me at Kourdjoukli and sought to speak with me in secret, but the chiefs prevented him. Two of these chiefs strove to assure me that they had already seen me at Merv, immediately after the capture of Geok Tepe, but that I then passed myself off as an Englishman. They mistook me for O'Donovan. My interpreter has affirmed to me that they were not alone in this opinion, and that at Askabad many of the Tekkes shared their error, fancying that my resemblance to the *Ingliz* was most striking. As I had arrived at Askabad in the course of the autumn of 1881, that is to say immediately after the departure of O'Donovan from Mashhad, and that I had since made numerous excursions into places which had never hitherto been visited by a European, my identity with the Inglizi appeared to them perfectly demonstrated. It had been also said at Askabad to my interpreter: "Well he is a queer fellow, your master. He promised everyone at Merv the protection of his Empress; at Mashhad he told all who would listen to him that he was going to India, and now he turns up all of a sudden at Askabad." I laughed heartily at this perspicacity of the Chiefs, which did not contribute to undeceive them, for they remained immovable in their singular error, manifesting, however, throughout no trace of being offended or annoyed. They repeated that at Merv also I had gained all hearts by my jovial character. The man who constantly has a joke upon his lips will be always welcome among the Turkomans. On the 9th of March we advanced from Kourdjoukli as far as Bend-y-Kazakhia (39 versts) and afterwards to Tchalpli Tepe (7 versts). In the vicinity of Kourdjoukli the line of desert almost touches the road, which traverses three versts further on the edge of the sandy region and proceeds for a distance of 18 versts, sometimes over gentle hillocks, sometimes over the sands. The strip of irrigated land lying between the river and the edge of the desert continues to be from one-and-a-half to two versts in width. The route buries itself in the sandy ground, partly to shorten the distances and partly to avoid the frequent crossing of the canals of irrigation which in every direction reach the boundary line of the sands. The sandy ground covered with small shrubs is perfectly practicable for beasts of burden, but the height of the hillocks is from four to ten yards. A road for vehicles ought to pass nearer the river and it would necessitate the construction of a pretty large number of small bridges. At eleven versts from Kourdjoukli are the ruins of Tchar-Bag, the final limit of the cultivated part of the oasis of Yulatan. The Saryks have not dared to push further to the south. At the 22nd verst the route leaves the sands and proceeds over the ground perfectly flat and smooth. The sands sometimes come near the river, forming promontories, sometimes enclosing a bay, called koews. The first of these bays, Khadja-Koew, has a length of about two versts. The track of the route passes chiefly over these bays and only cuts occasionally the sandy capes whose breadth is never more than from 100 to 200 yards. During high water many of the above-mentioned entrenchments are inundated, and at low water the Saryks are busy sowing in them melons and other edibles. Four versts from Bend-y-Kazakhia, on the right bank, are to be seen the ruins of Ak Kember consisting of a few tomb-stones and the vestiges of edifices surrounding the tomb of Kunber, one of Ali's servants.

"After passing Bend-y-Kazakhia we continued our way along the margin of the river. The spaces of irrigated lands became longer, even six versts in some parts. The intervals of sand were also greater. We passed over two or three versts of continuous sand. There is a small hill, Tchalpli-Tepe, seven versts from Kazakhia. The caravans habitually halt here for water; fuel and forage for the horses are to be found in the neighbourhood. Towards evening I was accosted by the two most notable Saryks of my escort, Seiz-Hatzr, of the tribe of Soukton, and Patal Sirdar Bairadje. They told me under the seal of profound secrecy that all the information given me by the Khans at Yulatan was false and that I should be very well received by the Saryks. It is true that at the time of our departure from Karry-Bendy a violent agitation had arisen, but when it was announced that Merv had been occupied by our troops tranquillity returned. The Khans sent several of their notables to Penjdeh to induce the inhabitants of this oasis to become Russian. These envoys had orders to precede me, but they did not succeed, probably because they were badly mounted. My guides entreated me to go to Penjdeh. Seiz and Patal had got the idea into their heads of arriving there before the envoys of Yulatan, and of trying, in virtue of my presence with them, to obtain the despatch of delegates to Merv, excepting large rewards for their exploit. Although I refused to play a part in their intrigue yet I consented to go to Penjdeh for a day or two, for this short visit was in conformity with my plans. On the 10th March we travelled 46 versts between Tchalpli-Tepe and Sary-Yazi. The route frequently crosses the region of sands. A road for wheels should pass nearer the river, but yet not too near, because the banks are often undermined by the water and are liable to crumble away under the least pressure. A railway might be easily constructed over these sands which are not very mobile and are covered with brushwood. In the spaces of cultivated zone the vegetation is very rich. The shrubs grow to a height overtopping a horseman's stature. Ten versts from Tchalpli-Tepe there is a cape of sand known as Kele-Bouroun. There is an excellent ford at this spot, but like all the fords of the Murghab it is accessible only at low water. On leaving Kele-Bouroun the road divides. One of the branches goes into Afghan Turkistan, the other to Kotoun-Koui and Denmez. Opposite to Kele-Bourotun, on the right bank, the sand hillocks are replaced by levels of very hard clay, descending by a gentle slope towards the river. The road which exists here might easily be rendered fit for wheel-carriage. It is only opposite Sary-Yazi that the mamelons of Kouschke-Kaia present very rapid ascents. The road passing at the foot of these heights is inundated at high water at those periods a narrow path along the heights is used by travellers. Moreover the high road from Penjdeh passes along the right bank to the east of the mamelons and approaches the river only at Baba Kember while traversing a hundred versts of completely arid land. At five-and-a-half miles from Kele Bourouu one perceives some ruins known by the name of Imam. There is a vast cemetery adjoining the sepulchre of two Mussulman saints. The tombstones bear fine Persian inscriptions. There are also to be seen many Turkoman votive offerings; ends of sticks, fragments of branches, pieces of rag, etc. Many of the tombs contain victims of the brigands. The road from Merv to Penjdeh was formerly considered as the least safe of any on the Turkoman steppe, and in fact one meets at every verst one or two tombs. The sticks, to which are attached morsels of cloth, indicate that those lying beneath have been slain by brigands. For the most part the victims were either shepherds or traders. The Turkomans who pass these tombs never fail to pronounce the word *schaghit*. In proximity to the tombs of Imam and towards the river one sees the ruins of a *khoonz* and of the great *robat* of Abdul Khan. Formerly it must have been a very fine edifice, but being built without a solid foundation it is falling into ruins despite the thickness of the walls and the excellent quality of the bricks employed in its construction. In this spot there are more ancient remains of buildings almost entirely covered with earth. The bricks of these latter serve for the construction of new tombs. The valley of the Murghab abounds throughout in ruins, which prove that the country was once thickly populated. Now that tranquillity is established this high way will cease indubitably to be so abandoned, for the borders of the Murghab are much more suitable for colonisation than those of the Hari Rud. In the neighbourhood of Imam we saw seven horsemen returning from an *alaman*. These brigands had quitted Yulatan before the expedition at Askabad of the chiefs from Merv. They had as leader Ana-Nefez, of the tribe of the Mdjevur. The band consisted of 30 men belonging to several different tribes and they had gone into Seistan. They pretended that their enterprise was a failure, because the Persians had been warned of their coming and they had been obliged to retrace their steps. At Penjdeh they had learned of the occupation of Merv, and therefore had resolved to return to their homes. Ana-Nefez and the rest of his people had stopped to repose themselves at the ford of Youngenly. My Tekkes seemed much agitated. They distrusted even their Saryk comrades and considered the vicinity of the brigands very dangerous. During the whole of our interview with the freebooters the muskets of the men of my escort were directed against the interlocutors, and after their departure the Tekkes insisted on our continuing our march in a serried group. The fears of the Tekkes were also shared by others. Our Saryks had all the trouble in the world to prevent the stampede of a body of sheep herds who took us for brigands coming from Merv, and who tried to pass the Murghab while driving their flocks into the river. When they were asked if that was a good way to save themselves from the brigands they replied that their lives were dearer to them than their flocks; that they had ventured into the valley as they reckoned on the re-establishment of order after the occupation of Merv, and that on seeing armed men they had lost their heads.

"Sari-Yazi is a well-preserved ruin of a fort, built close to the river opposite a large space of cultivation, upon which many vestiges of a great centre of population are to be noticed. The environs are covered with high shrubs. My Tekkes refused to fix their night encampments in the vicinity of the road, as Patal Sirdar advised them. They gave the preference to an open space lying apart from the route, so that no one could come upon them without being observed, and they decided that three of their number should watch by turn with the horses. The Saryks passed a sleepless night, somewhat on account of Ana-Nefez's presence in the neighbourhood, but more especially because they were not sure of the reception which awaited me at Penjdeh, whither, however, I was proceeding at their instigation. They remained all the night in consultation, and towards the break of day Seiz Batyr, in his capacity as a rich notable of Penjdeh, and having relations there, went on before us to prepare for my reception, conjuring me at the same time not to pass beyond Youngenly until he should come to seek me in company with the Khans. For my part I was quite tranquil and certain of the reception they were going to give me. The occupation of Merv must have had a great effect over all the steppe. Events of this kind are always followed by a period of stupor and indecision, during which one may penetrate every where without any risk."

NORTH SEA COOPERING.

If you are fortunate enough to be out in summer time for a week or more with the North Sea fishing fleet, you will before long descry a rakish looking yawl with a small square blue flag flying half-way up her main-top-stay. She is not a yacht; her lines are too heavy. She is not a trawler; her lines are too light. Her flag announces her business. She is a "cooper," and you will find her worth a visit. All day long she lies to with her foresail well up in the wind, so that it is easy enough to get aboard her. You will find her captain a man whose nationality, unless you are a proficient in dialects and accents, it is utterly impossible to determine. He talks Dutch, German, French, and English with equal facility and with an equally rich vocabulary. The moment you are on his deck you are invited to have a drink, and, perceiving you to be an amateur of the sea and not a smacksman, you will have offered you a glass of exceptionally good cognac. Then comes the business. Mr. Cooper has an infinite assortment of goods for sale. There are cigars, tobacco, snuff, spirits of all sorts, knives, belts, and straps, brushes, bootlaces and other such things as sailors are likely to want. There are also kid gloves and bottles of scent for the sailors to take home to their wives and sweethearts. There are also playing cards, dominoes, photographs of a questionable character, and coarse lithographs of the same sort as the photographs, but "more so." All these articles Mr. Cooper will sell to his customers, if they are sober, at a reasonable price; that is to say, at from 50 to 60 per cent. more than they would cost in Antwerp or any other Dutch port. If his customers are a little drunk, or if he can make them so from some special bottles of his own, he charges them according to the extent and variety of his own ample and fertile imagination. A boat of smacksmen seldom leaves the "cooper" sober.

If you have a sober deal with Mr. Cooper you will find his articles good according to the price. You can get capital tobacco for about a shilling a pound, and excellent Hollands at an equally reasonable figure. But his cheaper wares are absolutely execrable, and it is upon them that he makes the bulk of his profit. Hence it not unfrequently happens that painful disputes arise between the smacksmen on the one hand, and Mr. Cooper on the other. The Yarmouth fisher lads are quick tempered, and resent anything like dishonesty. Mr. Cooper regards dishonesty as a legitimate mode of business, and considers it perfectly fair dealing to first intoxicate a man and then take advantage of his condition. Hence not unfrequently arise altercations, and out of the altercations something very like a free fight. The smacksmen trust entirely to their fists. It is not the habit in the North Sea to carry even a knife by a lanyard; it would only be in the way. Besides, the use of the knife is absolutely unknown among English fishermen. Mr. Cooper, however, and Mr. Cooper's first officer, have always a revolver handy. They dare not actually use it, or within an hour they would certainly be boarded and lynched by the entire fleet; but they sometimes threaten with it, or even show it; and then it is that the row begins. Under such circumstances the smacksmen will think nothing of kicking the crew of the "cooper" down to companion, and closing the hatches down on them, leaving one man at the "cooper's" helm to liberate his imprisoned shipmates, and so making off cheerily with the waves which they have selected, and leaving the reckoning to look after itself. This is what it has pleased certain high legal authorities to call "piracy." As a matter of fact, it is simply an ordinary free-fight, coupled with a little (under the circumstances) almost excusable looting.

But Mr. Cooper does worse than cheat. He is a notorious and shameless receiver of stolen goods, well knowing them to have been come by dishonestly. The smack Jolly Betsy, Y. 11,999, has been on the Dogger for seven weeks, and her crew think they would like sum rum and tobacco. Between them they can only muster a few shillings, what is to be done? A sail or a coil of good rope, or a spare trawl head, or even a net, is taken from the stores, and while the captain is away on a visit to some other smack, off go three of the crew to "cooper." Now the letter and numbers, Y. 11,999, are conspicuous on the boat, so that Mr. Cooper can fix his men, and, if needs be, denounce them anonymously to their smack-owner. Knowing this and knowing that the goods are stolen he makes his own bargain with them; and we all know how utterly the thief is always at the mercy of the receiver, and how far more black is the moral turpitude of the receiver than that of the thief. When the smack returns to port at Gorleston, it is but possible that let us say the stolen sail may not be missed. If it is, there is the ready explanation that it was "carried" in a squall. The sympathies of the captain will, in most cases, be rather with his crew than with the smack owners who are always arbitrary, and occasionally harsh taskmasters. As likely as not he has done the same kind of thing himself when he was an apprentice. As likely as not some of the offenders are his own relations, or friends. Besides the smack-owner would hold him personally liable for the stolen property so, if he is an easy going man he stands in with the story that the missing sale was "carried."

This is then, the "cooper" are guilty of much more than the mere sale of bad liquor—an offence which we might put by with a philosophical comment, *Caveat emptor*. They are habitual rogues, with as little honesty in their composition as a thimble-rigger or a veteran practitioner at the three-card trick. The pious Mr. Cooper, whom we are now told must be protected against piracy, is himself no better than the pious pirate in Shakespeare, who went to sea with the Ten Commandments hung up in his cabin, but, finding the Eighth inconvenient, scraped it out of the table. A mission ship is sent out to the North Sea at considerable expense, and does a great deal of good. It carries a medicine chest and a very admirable lending library, and services are conducted on board it. Common sense tells us that a smacksman is not the worse for a little good tobacco and a small allowance of unadulterated grog. Why an English "cooper" of good character should not be allowed to visit the North fleet it is difficult to see. Her captain would not dare receive stolen goods, and if he were guilty of cheating or extortion could be dealt with upon his return. Anyhow it is monstrous to talk of sending English sailors of the right sort into penal servitude because they have had a little row with the captain of one of these floating dens, provoked in all probability by his own misconduct.—*Globe*.

MIND CURES.

The following extract from a letter recently received from a lady in Baltimore by a friend in London gives some account of the operations of so-called "mind curers" in that city:—I promised to tell you about the "mind cure." About six weeks ago a woman came here from some place in Massachusetts (the hot-bed of cures of all kinds), and took rooms in Centre-street, announced herself as a person who could cure diseases without medicine, solely by what she called the "exercise of the higher mental powers." People began at once to go to her; and I have heard of many people who have been cured of various diseases, nervous troubles, dyspepsia, consumption, cancer, and even epilepsy; but I have seen none of them. As I said, she gives no medicine, and does not touch the patient, but places him opposite to her, and looks at him for ten minutes, for which she charges a dollar; first visit, two dollars. After the first visit she does not allow the patient to talk about his trouble, whatever it may be. My German teacher went to her to be cured of slight deafness. She seems to be no better of that; but she says she is cured of some inward trouble she had. Two weeks ago it was announced that a Mrs. Newman was coming, who could teach the science of curing by the "exercise of the higher mental powers," but that she must first have a class of ten guaranteed her, each to pay 100 dols. I ought to have told you that they came here at the suggestion of Mrs. J. G., of Mount W——, who met some of them last year at a summer resort. Well, Mrs. G. and Mrs. B. (the first mind-cure woman who came here) bestirred themselves and got up a class of twenty-four, making 2,400 dols. instead of 1,000 dols. Fraulein S., my German teacher, joined the class. Mrs. Newman invited the class to bring any friends they might choose to a lecture. I went, and found Mrs. Newman a very handsome woman of about fifty, elegantly dressed, for a lecturer, in black silk and fine lace, and very attractive in voice and manner. She got up and stated that she had been an invalid all her life till four years ago, when she was cured by this method, and then she studied it, and now goes about teaching it. Then came a long list of cures that she had made; for which, of course, we had only her word. Then followed a dim explanation of some of the fundamental truths of the doctrine. She began by saying that illness is caused; that if we had truth, which she teaches, we could not sin, and therefore could not be ill. That the body is not the man; that the mind, the immortal part, is the man, and the body only the instrument to do the will of that higher part. That if we realize that—if we think we are ill—we must say, "I am not ill." That is not me, the immortal me (excuse the objective case—it seems more appropriate here) cannot be ill. I exercise my mind "spiritually," etc. And she went on talking Swedenborgianism until one's brain began to swim. There was a Swedenborgian minister there, who asked her several questions, and they seemed to agree about everything. Some things she quoted almost word for word from Swedenborg's "Life," and yet they say she is not a Swedenborgian. However, the class all seemed satisfied, and she has given them eight lessons, and they still seem to believe in her wildest enthusiasm. Two thousand four hundred dollars for twelve lessons—rather a money-making business! In the class are some of the most sensible people in town. Dr. J. C. G.'s wife is one. She is remarkably intelligent, and a woman who is doing a noble work in missions, etc. She told me when she had had four lessons that she had had the wbrth of her 100 dols. already. Fraulein S. has undertaken a child of six or seven years, who cannot walk and has never spoken. Fraulein is full of confidence, but I don't think she can perform miracles.

DR. KLEIN ON DR. KOCH'S CHOLERA GERM.

The *Saturday Review* in a notice of a book by Dr. Klein on Micro-organisms, says by far the most important book among those relating to matter of health and disease which are now before us is that of Dr. Klein on Micro-organisms. The subject of the connexion of these bodies with disease is one which has long been engrossing the attention of biologists and physicians, and has lately excited much popular interest. Dr. Klein is well known as a first-rate observer and careful reasoner, and has, moreover, for many years given untiring study to the subject of which he treats. He is, therefore, fully qualified to give, as he here does, a succinct account of what is known regarding this difficult matter. The book begins with a thorough description of the various methods of examination and cultivation of the different microscopic organisms; and, further on, each separate organism is dealt with, and the question of the relation to disease of those which are called "pathogenic" fully discussed. It is interesting to observe that Dr. Klein, in his notice of the so-called cholera-bacillus of Dr. Koch, which was lately so prominent in newspapers and table-talk, shows very clearly that this organism had no warrant, at the time he was writing, to be regarded as the cause of cholera, since the circumstances of its occurrence and development in no way fulfilled the conditions of causality as laid down even by Dr. Koch himself. Since writing this book Dr. Klein has been investigating the so-called cholera-bacillus in its Indian home, and has by a careful and exhaustive series of experiments proved that the loudly and widely-announced triumph of Dr. Koch as the discoverer of the cause of cholera was not merely premature, but entirely without foundation. The cause of cholera, be it micro-organ or not, has yet to be demonstrated. Dr. Klein's book, while mainly intended for the expert, is written with sufficient clearness to be of considerable interest to all who may wish to know what is being done regarding the important question of the germ-origin of disease.

THE SACRED COVENANT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—Mr. Gladstone would have done well to have kept silence last night about his Sacred Covenant. He only made matters worse by his explanations. During the recess, it seems, he discovered a passage in a despatch from St. Petersburg which when wrested from its context gives some slight semblance of foundation for the amazing declaration of March 13. Mr. Gladstone says now that M. de Giers had said on February 18 that instructions had been given that "the Russian soldiers should remain where they were," therefore he was justified in saying on March 13 that Russia had promised that her troops would not advance beyond the positions then occupied. This seems plausible enough until the despatch of February 19 is referred to, when the facts appear in an altogether different light. For M. de Giers used the words quoted by Mr. Gladstone in rejecting the English demand that the Russian troops should withdraw from Sari-yazi. What M. de Giers said was "that, though instructions had been given that the Russian soldiers should remain where they were, the most stringent orders had been issued for the avoidance of a conflict."

The meaning of this is obvious enough. England said, "Recall your troops lest the outposts fight." Russia replied, "I shall do no such thing; my troops will remain where they are," which is decisive as to the refusal to retreat, but left the whole matter of further advance entirely open. Nor is this interpretation constructive only, for in the same despatch M. de Giers supplemented his refusal to go back by a promise that no Russian troops would be allowed to pass beyond M. Lessar's line—that is to say, several miles south of Penj-deh. This was repeated even more emphatically on March 5 when M. de Giers "declined to make any engagement that the Russian troops should not make any movements" within M. Lessar's line. The quotation of a passage from a refusal to withdraw as equivalent to a pledge to abstain from advance, when in the same despatch a reservation is made of liberty to advance far beyond the positions then occupied, is disingenuous, and altogether unworthy of Mr. Gladstone. The Prime Minister of England should be above quirks and quibbles which any pettifogger at the Old Bailey could expose with ease.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,023 tons, Captain A Sanders, sailed on Saturday last, for Galle in ballast.

The steam-ship Kt St Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. M Gill, will sail to-day for Dunkirk via Canal, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Bempton, 1,226 tons, Captain T D Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th May) via Aden in ballast.

The steam-ship Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailed on Saturday last for Coconada and Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba; 1,070 tons, Captain J A W May, sailed on Saturday last, for Moulmein and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Allie, 1,134 tons, Captain Duncan, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Aden (19th June) in ballast. She is consigned to the Captain.

The B I S N Co's steam ship Huzara, 1,513 tons, Captain T Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 18th May, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain H Sumarker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritus (12th instant), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Haji Cassem Joosub.

The B I S N Co's steam ship Goalpara, 1,355 tons, Captain Magenise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (2nd inst) with a general cargo, as first-class, second-class, 37 deck, and the crew of ship Copland.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday ast, from Kurrachee (25th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Henderson, Conductor Rogers, Comst Dept, Sergt Newborne, Comst Dept, Mr and Mrs Wishwarneth and 7 children and 37 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain Simpson, sails to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Saiku, Bot-Surg Fogut, Mr Sheik Yasim bin Fid, Miss Elward, Mr Framji Munkarji, Nusserwanji Byramji, Hospt Asst Balkrishna Hari, Hospt Asst Bhawoo Vithajee, Hospt Asst Nursoo Damoojee, and 62 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
27	Allie (s)	Duncan	Aden.
	Taif (s)	Sumarker ...	Mauritius.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, June 25.
28	Huzara (s)	Smith	London, May 18.
	Goalpara (s)	Magenise	Calcutta, June 2.
	Bempton (s)	Turner	Cardiff, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	Colombo & Shangai.
	California (s)	Young	Marseilles.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	C and Rangoon.
	Colaba (s)	May	Moulmein, &c.
	Nowshera (s)	Sanders	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—Steamers Peshawur, Simpson, for Bassorah; and Kt. of St. Patrick, Gell, Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Hazelpool, for Hull; Allie, Port Said; and Avoca, Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
24 Maharani (s).....Burleigh ....Calcutta, June 5.
Lodestar.....Nagapatam..Nogapatam, June 10
Carnarvon Castle..Adamson ...Cape Town, April 11

DEPARTURE.

June 24.—Schooner Sunymphi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macregor s—1 cask whisky, D Nasser and Co.
Clan Maclean s—3 cases sherry and claret, G Groom and Co; 30 cases beer, C Fleming and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cambodia s—12 cases aneline dye, T Tulnckchund; 10 cases aneline dye, G Mooljee; 3 packages glassware, Y Bumull; 50 kegs paints of sorts, E Ebrahim Nugue; 24 cases matches, A Sheikdan; 31 bales twist, 2 packages, S A S Adam; 30 barrels gun-powder, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Mizapore s—7 cases hams, 2 cases cheese, and 3 barrels bacon, Treacher and Co; 4 cases varnish, A C A Hussen; 2 cases stationery, S Budroodeen; 60 cases medecine, and 2 cases cheese, M Goolam Hussen; 3 cases stationery, N Cumroodeen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Stephen s—20,000 cases kerosine oil, T Lopen.
Teviot s—3 cases glassware, C MacDonald and Co.
Siam s—3 boxes candles, P and O Company.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clan Maclean s—9 casks zinc sheets, D H Abdool Hussen; 202 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—3 packages glassware, C Allana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—10 cases dice, G Lockhart and Co; 139 cases papers, S A S Adam; 22 cases medecine other sorts, H Mooljee and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—2 cases provinson, G R Purvis and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—450 cwts dall, S V Mahomed; 20 bales gunny, N Khuttow; 287½ cwts myrabollams, J Purshottam.
Clan Maclean s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 760 cwts skins, Farnham and Co.
Inchulva s—1,192 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—100 cwts gum, A Rujabally; 600 cwts cloves, T Topen; 19 bales hides, Y Purdhan; 115 cwts skins, S Ramashandra; 15 bales skins, H Sheikdan; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunooy; 7 bales hides, M Coorjee; 7 bales hides, C Yehanji; 6 bales skins and hides, E Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Kt of St Patrick s—1,000 cwts wheat, and 3,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sahara s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Eastbourne s—250 cwts horns, M Coorjee; 2,001 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Northern s—250 bales cotton, G Lockhart; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 12,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Titania s—705 cwts myraboliams, F Asotti and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Titania s—100 bales cotton, Vellano and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Red Sea s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Normanton s—1,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers; 800 cwts rapeseed, L Bhana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prinz George s—181½ cwts mowrasseed, G Simaram.

FOR PORT SAID.

Allie s—50,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Gulf of Papna s—2,51,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Borthers.

FOR CELONICA.

Tilania s—11 bales hides, M Mohamed and Fits.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Tilania s—4 cwts gum, Cohen and Fits.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—495 bales cotton, H Amoolukchund; 200 bales cotton, R Luckmandas; 275 bales cotton, Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—75 bales twist, the National S and W Co; 25 bales twist, G Shobbugmull; 50 bales twist, S Sodustray.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Elektra s—20 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.

159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramjee Satiba vs Potoobal and others.

Long Causes.

461-84—Ardesir and H.—Sajunbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson, B. and D., and Halkrishna and B.—Part heard.
108-85—Chalk and W.—Dwiputbhoy Bhugoobhoy vs. R. V. Reid.—Hore, C and B.
113-85—Hore C. and B.—Hajee Meeya bin Balloo Meeya Pathan and others vs. Malia Dalla and others—In person and A. F. Turner.
124-85—Macfarlane and E.—Moosa Abdul Latiff and others vs. Narsingdas Mooltanchuud and others—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

301-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdul Rakim vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson B and D—Payne G and S
349-84—Jefferson B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee A Satur and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S
81-83—Tyebjee and D—Toolsidas Raghoovердas vs Raghoonathdas Vajeeram—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

176-81—Little, S F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne G & S
158-81—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Bhugobai *alias* Baijabai vs. Vishnu Mooktajee—M H Khan.
133-81—Macfarlane and E—Fazal Nensey vs Tyeb Ellias—Crawford and B.
60-81—Little S F and N—Hajee Syeb Ahmed Yezdi vs Ranchordas Dharsey and others—Hore C and B
142-81—Bicknell and K—Rahimabai vs Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and another—Tyabjee and D.
139-81—Chalk and W—Dadajee Bhikajee vs Rukhmabai—Payne G and S

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 25.

Burke, Capt, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

JUNE 26.

Phelps, Col, C Gen, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 27.

Morgan, Vety-Surg, to rejoin, from Dangow.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 27.

Yoyul, Bt-Surg, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 29.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 1st July, 1885. All recruits are specially requested to attend.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Poona, 27th June, 1885.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Sind Horse—Surg A Milne, M B, to officiate in Medl charge during such time as Surg Street may be employed in the Civil Dept or until further orders.

This cancels the appointment of Surg A F Ferguson to the 1st Sind Horse as notified in G O C No 273 of the 12th inst.

27th N I—Col M H Nicolson, Genl List Infy, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut-Col Hogg, deceased.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded in the appointment specified under the terms of Rule I, Clause 220 India Army Circular, 1882:—

Capt R S Simpson, S C, (Wing Comdr 30th N I) Wing Officer 21st N I.

Surg W Kelly, Medl Staff, is transferred from Genl Duty Presidency to Genl Duty, Sind Circle, travelling at the public expense.

With reference to G O C No 291 of the 19th inst the C-in-C is pleased to make the following postings in the Judge Advocate-Genl's Dept:—

Capt E Balfe, Depy Judge Advocate, to the Northern Circle.

Major R A Prideaux, Depy Judge Advocate to the Southern Circle.

The C-in-C is pleased to transfer Bgdr-Genl C T Heathcote, C B, from the Nusseerabad Brigade to the Bombay Dist.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

I M S—Surg-Major H A Lewis, to the Neilgher

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Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchiefs	doz. 5 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
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Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. **RS. 2.** Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

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Loved Voices	E. Cooke	1 8
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Till the Breaking of the Day	C. Pinsuti	1 8

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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NOTICES.

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SPIRIT STAND,

OF

NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

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The advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number:—

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No. 3853.

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The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash.*

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Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26 Cash.

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May 30, 1885.

NOTICES.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
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For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.